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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. G. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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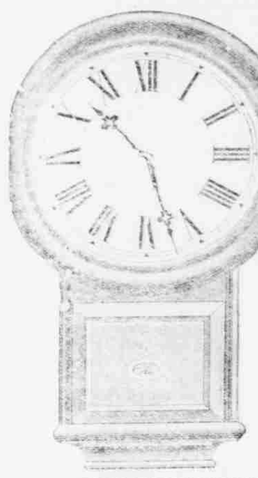

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☞ Office on High street in room formerly occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company. [jun23-93

THE OLD BARN ROOF.

I can see the barn roof standing as it leaned to meet the grass—
Its form is dimly painted in memory's looking-glass—
That sloping roof of shingles, with its mossy coat of gray,
Which formed the playground for our fun on many a summer day.

It was built just by the orchard, and the eaves drooped down so low
That they almost touched the grass-tops, where the daisy blossoms blow;
And an apple-tree was growing where you came down with a whirl,
To yield a spicy luncheon to each hungry boy and girl.

Oh! better than the coasting on a big toboggan-slide
Was the ecstasy of sitting on that barn roof for a ride!
After crawling slowly upward to the sharply-pointed peak—
To hold on—by the edges—while you play at hide and seek.

And then—with fun and frolic—as you loosed your wary clasp,
To feel the sliding—gliding—and to give a happy gasp,
As you found yourself drawn downward, with increasing motion bound,
For a rapid roll through clover, on the softly waiting ground.

—Alice Crary, in Wide Awake.

NAT LASK'S PARROT.

Story of a Remarkable Man and a Remarkable Bird.

"Ever hear of Nat Lask's parrot?" asked Jim Gordon, of Little Rock. "Never was such a remarkable parrot, I don't think. But then, Nat Lask was somewhat of a remarkable man. He was an old Arkansas and Mississippi river boatsman. He used to run between Little Rock and New Orleans in the good old times before the war. He owned twenty niggers once, and they all got their freedom just because Nat was such a remarkable man. There was a good many niggers running away about that time, and making their run for good. Nat gave it out that he'd like to see any of his get away. For every one that got away, he said, he'd set another free. Less than a week after that one of Nat's best niggers turned up missing, and he couldn't be found. Over the border, sure. The runaway's wife belonged to Nat.

"'Suse,' said Nat, 'd'ye know whar Joe is?'

"'Yes, massa.'

"'Well then, you jes' go long an' jine him!'

"So he kept his word and set one slave free because another had succeeded in running away, and he showed what a remarkable man he was by setting free the wife of the fugitive. And Nat wouldn't take back his offer either, and his niggers kept running away, and he kept setting others free to match 'em, until he hadn't one left.

"'Don't make no diff'nce,' Nat used to say. 'Nobody didn' 'bleege me to set my niggers free.

"Just about the time the war broke out Nat was in New Orleans taking on cargo. On the levee one day he was passing an old woman who was selling parrots, when one of the birds yelled out:

"'Damn fool!'

"That fetched Nat up standing, and he asked the woman which parrot had addressed him in such familiar tones.

"'He knows me,' said Nat, 'but I swar I never knowed him!'

"Nat didn't have to wait for the old woman to tell him which parrot it was, for the bird yelled out its compliments to him again on the spot, and Nat was so tickled with the parrot that he bought it. He was so taken up with his new companion that he paid no attention to anything else all the way back on the trip to Little Rock. When he arrived there he gave up his boat.

"'Goin' to quit boatin',' he said. 'It'll take all my time now on to 'tend to this parrot.'

"And if he didn't quit, right there and then, I hope to holler! He tied himself up to that parrot and had no time for anything or anybody. Then the war began to stir things up, and one day Nat said:

"'Thar's goin' ter be the deuce ter pay 'round hyah 'fore long, an' I take to the woods!'

"He was good as his word. He took his gun and his parrot, went 'way back into the wilderness along Big Mammelee creek and put up a snug log cabin. And it was there that the parrot came out strong. The woods were full of game—wild turkey, deer, bear, panther. The creek held plenty of wild ducks and geese. Nat trained the parrot to hunt. The bird got so he could give all the calls and cries of the wild turkey better than the wild turkey could itself, and he never missed getting the right call or cry in at just the right time. He found out that a lost fawn, or a fawn hidden by its mother, could summon its mother or some other deer quickly to where it was by a plaintive bleating, and the parrot got on to that bleat only too quick. He imitated the unearthly screech of the panther so ably that Nat used to say it was nothing out of the common for Bobby—that was the parrot's name—to call as many as a dozen big fellows around the cabin of an evening and set them all to fighting at once. Bobby couldn't only do the quack of a duck or the gabble of a goose to perfection, but he could manipulate those cries so that you would think he was a whole flock of ducks or geese. So, if there were ducks or geese flying over, it was no trick at all for Bobby to let himself loose just as if it was a dozen or so fowl jabbering together, and a flying flock, hearing him going on, would say to themselves: 'These ducks must have struck good luck down there in the creek. Let's drop down and get a piece of it.' And when they had dropped down near enough Nat, hid in the bushes, would tumble a half dozen or so before they could get on to the way they were fooled.

"Bobby liked to hunt wild turkeys best. If there was a turkey within hearing of him, it couldn't resist that seductive call of his, and when it came within gunshot and Nat put a ball in it, Bobby became a very fiend in his gloating over its death struggles. He would fly around the poor bird and laugh and yell like a demon. But if Nat happened to miss the turkey after Bobby had called it up, then maybe he would get fits. The parrot would fill the woods with language that Nat used to say made him sit down and wait for the shower of fire and brimstone that he felt sure must be sent down on them for that bird's wickedness. And he'd fly at Nat and pull his hair out in bunches, and make vicious grabs at his eyes and face. At these unfortunate times, which, luckily, were rare, Nat used to lie down on his face and let Bobby peg away and pull at him until his frenzy passed over. Nat knew when that was by the bird perching somewhere near and easing himself up by simply yelling: 'Damn fool!' Then Nat would get up and start for home Bobby would fly to his usual place on Nat's shoulder, where he would at intervals yell in Nat's ear: 'Damn fool!' Nat never jawed back. He said that he knew he deserved all that Bobby gave him at such times. There wasn't anything too bad for a man who missed his turkey.

"Whenever Nat would take his gun to go out hunting, Bobby would cock his head on one side and say:

"'Turkey.'

"If Nat would say: 'No,' Bobby would say:

"'Quack, quack?'

"If Nat replied in the negative, Bobby would make the peculiar bleating sound of the fawn interrogatively. If Nat said he wasn't going after deer, Bobby would say, decisively:

"'B'ar!'

"Turkey, ducks or geese, deer and bear were all the game Nat hunted, and Bobby knew if it wasn't any of the first three he was going out after it must of course be bear. But he always wanted to know what the hunt was to be before he started. He was of no particular use in a bear hunt.

"'I jes' take him 'long to do the swarin',' Nat use to say.

"But Bobby always went out for bear with the greatest enthusiasm, and once he was of actual service. Nat had started a bear, and it went into a thick swamp a short distance, where no man or dog could get. Whether Bobby saw the bear or not, or whether he had a stroke of genius, all at once he flew from Nat's shoulder into the swamp. Such a hair-raising collection of yells and expletives as he tumbled around in that swamp no living thing had ever heard before. Bobby was evidently directing them straight at the bear, for the frightened animal came tearing out of the swamp with a smash and a crash that a hurricane couldn't have made. Nat said the bear's eyes hung out, its terror was so great. Nat downed the bear with a couple of rifle balls, and out of the swamp came a couple of terror-stricken cubs, with Bobby yelling and cussing right behind them. Nat captured the two cubs alive and took them home, against the vehement protests of Bobby, who yelled his favorite opinion of Nat in the latter's ear all the way in. Nat showed great fondness for the cubs, but they were a perpetual thorn in Bobby's side. He was wildly jealous of them, and gave both them and Nat continual fits. Nat kept the cubs in the cabin, and one night, after he'd had them about a week, he was awakened by a noise. He heard Bobby swearing like a pirate and the cubs whining. Nat listened, and by by he heard the cabin door opened. That was an easy matter to do, for nothing fastened it, and it swung on a leather hinge. When the door opened and let the moonlight in, Nat saw that it was Bobby who had pulled it open with his bill. Nat lay still to see what the parrot would do, and what did he do but drive both of those cubs out, nipping them with his bill, and talking to them worse than any canal mule driver ever talked to his mules. Bobby not only drove the cubs out of the cabin, but he escorted them some distance into the woods, and they understood well enough that they were to keep on going. Bobby came back to the cabin chuckling like a little fiend, and closed the door and went to sleep. The whole proceeding had increased Nat's veneration for the parrot so much that he said he could no more have interfered than he could have interrupted a preacher in a funeral sermon. A few days after that Nat took down his gun to go out hunting.

"'Turkey?' said Bobby.

"'No,' said Nat. 'We're goin' after b'ar.'

"Bobby bristled up, and yelled at the top of his voice.

"'No, no! No, no!'

"He remembered the trials and tribulations that had come to him through his last bear hunt, and he wanted no more bear in his. And he wouldn't go bear hunting, and never could be induced to go again.

"Nat and Bob lived that hermit life on the Big Mammelee for more than twenty years. Then one day Nat came into Little Rock, alone and disconsolate. Bobby was dead—accidentally shot by Nat himself. I don't know what ever became of Nat, but he was a remarkable man. And there never was such a remarkable parrot as Bobby."—N. Y. Sun.

JOKES AT THE FAIR.

IN MIDWAY PLAISANCE.—"I suppose you hear a greater number of tongues than any—" Guard—"No, sir, the Woman's building is right over in that direction!"—Inter-Ocean.

HANDICAPPED.—"Not going to the fair? Your fortune doesn't seem to be doing you much good, old man." "Why, my dear boy, the governor left me only three million. If I went I would want to stay a week at any rate."—Truth.

SAFE DURING THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Chicago Man—"There goes the luckiest man in the city." Boston Man—"Successful in speculation, eh?" Chicago Man—"Speculation nothing! He has no relations and not a friend in the world."—Judge.

AT THE FAIR.—Attendant—"Two dollars, please." Visitor—"What? I haven't been buying a thing!" "No, sir; but you and the lady have been standing here just twenty minutes breathing, and I've a mortgage on the air for ten feet in each direction."—Truth.

FARM NOTES.

LIME salt and plaster are auxiliary fertilizers.

CLOVER aids materially to keep down the weeds.

CONSIDER your market as well as you crop.

DECAYING organic matter in the soil gives warmth.

DIFFERENT kinds of grasses do not do well in meadows.

EVERY kind of food is relished by some kind of stock.

IT is the raising of poor crops that impoverishes the average farmer.

TAKING good care of young stock lays the foundation for future development.

SWEET AND TWENTY.

Sweet and twenty, and fair as the day;
Plenty of lovers are bound this way.

Sweet and twenty, with eyes that shine,
And lissome curves that are rare and fine.

Dimples that play at hide-and-seek
On the tender mouth and the rounded cheek.

Never had maiden a lily-white hand
Softer and queenlier to command.

Never had maiden a foot more light
To dance a measure at morn or night.

Sweet and twenty can row and ride,
Over the rippling wavelets glide;

Harness and drive and climb and fish;
Make you many a dainty dish;

Talk in English and French and German,
Which the sweetest, you'll not determine

Sweet and twenty has life before her,
And all who meet will of course adore her.

But what shall come to her after all—
Queen to reign, or to serve, a thrall?

Only the stars above can tell,
Dumb stars that hide their secrets well.

—Harper's Bazar

SHE WAS HIS MODEL.

But Her Picture Was Called "The Artist's Wife."

"Now," said Richard Lacy, with a sigh which denoted intense joy, "my chance has come at last!"

An old friend of his, who had made great fame and some money as a novelist, Edmund Shelton, to wit, had selected him to illustrate an edition de luxe of his famous novel, "Claire Ingelow," which you have no doubt read, and had offered very liberal terms.

Here was the opportunity for which Richard Lacy had been waiting ever since he came to London, a youth of seventeen, more than ten years ago.

He was a struggling artist, who painted pictures (which never sold) in the daytime, and earned his bread and cheese at night by designing for the stationery trade, and such black-and-white work as he could get hold of.

He managed to make about six hundred dollars a year, one-third of which went for the rent of the gaunt, bare studio in which he worked, and the little bedroom attached in which he slept. The purchase of materials exhausted another third, and on the remaining two hundred dollars he lived, but did not grow fat.

Unless he could in some way arrest the attention of the public he would probably remain all his life an ill-paid designer.

True, by some freak of fortune, one of his pictures had once been exhibited at the Royal academy. But it had been "Skied," not a single critic noticed it, and it was reproduced in none of the illustrated catalogues. Even now he was in debt for its very gorgeous frame.

A timid rat-tat at the door interrupted his soliloquy. "Come in."

A tall young girl stood before him. She was not exactly beautiful, but with an artist's instinct he at once noticed the fine poise of her head and her shapely hand. She was meanly dressed, and she hesitated.

"Good morning," he said, at length. "Model?"

She nodded gravely and handed him a card. "Mary Blackwood" was the name it bore.

Evidently she was a beginner at the business. The old hands never called on him, for they knew his means would not allow him to engage a model, except very occasionally.

"Well, I may be wanting a model shortly," Lacy said; "may I ask what your terms are?"

She stated them. They were ridiculously low.

"Perhaps you can call to-morrow, and I could then say whether you would be likely to suit me."

When Richard Lacy had had three sittings with Mary Blackwood he began to wonder how in the world he would have got on without her.

Not only had she read "Claire Ingelow," but she seemed thoroughly to understand the somewhat difficult character of Claire. She was ever ready with useful suggestions. He admitted to himself that she really inspired his pencil.

He looked forward with eagerness to her visits. Not that they were particularly lively affairs. Miss Blackwood spoke only as occasion demanded, and Lacy was not one of those artists who can talk and work simultaneously.

One day when she came he was almost prostrated by a more than usually severe headache, a complaint from which he frequently suffered. In the middle of the morning's work she suddenly jumped up.

"Why, Mr. Lacy, you are ill," she cried.

"Only one of my headaches," he said, faintly and wearily. "You know, I often have them. But I think I will sit down a bit—"

Then he fainted.

When he recovered consciousness he found himself lying on the only couch which the studio boasted, while Mary Blackwood stood over him with a bottle of smelling salts.

"Where do you keep the tea?" she asked, with a smile. "I must make a cup at once."

Years afterwards he remembered the quiet joy with which he watched her quick, graceful movements as she set about preparing that tea.

"By the way," Lacy said, as he contentedly sipped the tea, "how came I on this couch?"

"I carried you there," said Mary, with a suspicion of red in her cheeks.

"Oh—er—I see!"

"I nursed my mother for three years before she died, and I know what to do; and—you aren't very heavy."

From that time they were no longer artist and model, but close friends. Richard suddenly discovered that it was necessary for Mary to sit four times a week instead of three.

Then he said he would like to paint her portrait as "Clare Ingelow" for the academy, which would open in a couple of months.

It was about this time that Richard found that he could talk and work as well. They discussed everything; and the man discovered to his surprise that in all domains of knowledge outside art, the woman was his equal.

It was remarkable that their discussions never ended with the sittings. Richard said that perhaps if he took more exercise he might have less headache, and so he fell into the habit of escorting her to her rooms. And even at her door he remembered many things that he wanted to say.

During one of these walks Mary remarked that the portrait was nearly completed.

"Of course you will call it 'Claire Ingelow'?" she said.

"Yes, I suppose I must," was the reply, "but I could suggest at least two better titles."

"Indeed! And may I ask what they are?"

"Well, one is 'The dearest girl in the world,' and the other, 'Portrait of the artist's wife.'"

She was silent. It was dark, and the road was deserted. His arm crept round her waist. She looked up, and her lips met his, descending to meet them.

And so it was arranged.

The picture, being at last finished, was dispatched with much trembling. Richard said it ought to be accepted, the subject was so fine. Mary said it ought to be accepted, the handling was so masterly. They were both right.

The eagerly expected and much-prized varnishing ticket duly arrived, but attacks of headache had lately become more frequent and more severe, and on the eventful day he was incapable of movement.

The doctor cross-examined him closely and then said: "I think your best course is to consult an oculist."

"I can see perfectly well," Lacy said, with some astonishment.

"I know you can now," the doctor answered; "but I feel convinced that your headaches proceed from weakness of the eyes."

Richard's brow became clammy. He said nothing about it to Mary and went privily to a great specialist in Harley street.

"You must have absolute rest for two or three years," said the great man.

"But I can't—I must live!"

"If you don't rest you will be blind before you are thirty-five."

With great difficulty he gathered sufficient courage to tell Mary. She remained silent a little.

"Then, of course, you must give your poor eyes a rest, dear," she said.

"But how?"

"Well, you will have the money for the 'Claire Ingelow' drawings, and perhaps the picture will sell. Some one is sure to buy it."

"The money for the drawings won't last six months, and pictures by unknown artists never sell."

"Well, I can earn a little."

She was determined to keep cheerful for his sake. He closed her mouth with a kiss.

"No!" he said. "I shall give myself six months' holiday; that is all I can afford. And then I must begin again and take my chance. Perhaps the doctors are mistaken. They often are."

"Yes, very often," echoed Mary.

It was the day of the private view, and Lacy sat in his studio wondering if any among the brilliant crowd at Burlington house had cast a passing glance at his picture. Toward dusk a telegram came, reply paid.

"What is name and address," it ran, "of lady who sat for Claire Ingelow? Mark Ffolliott, Bedford row."

Now, every one knew Mark Ffolliott. He was the solicitor, and acted for half the aristocracy. What could it mean?

Lacy telegraphed back the required information. He went to see Mary next morning.

"Richard, dear," she began almost immediately, "I know I am a brazen minx, but I think we ought to get married at once. Then I can keep an eye on you to see that you don't work."

"Don't joke, old girl!" he said, with a tremor in his voice. "I've been thinking, and I've made up my mind that I ought to release you, as there is no prospect now of my being able to keep even myself, to say nothing of a family."

"What if I refused to be released?"

"I must insist on it."

"Then I shall sue you for damages for breach of promise."

Mary went softly up to him.

Then she showed him a letter which she had that morning received from Mr. Mark Ffolliott, of Bedford row.

It set forth, with the usual legal formality of phrase, how the writer, catching sight of Mr. Lacy's picture at the academy, had been astonished at the likeness which it bore to a Miss Norris, who, twenty years since, had several times visited his office in company with her uncle, Sir James Norris, who was an old client of his; that Sir James Norris had died about a year ago, intestate; that it had been discovered that the deceased left no relations except his niece, and that the latter had married a gentleman named Blackwood and subsequently died, leaving a daughter; that Mr. Ffolliott had hitherto been unable to trace the issue of this marriage; and, finally, that he was convinced that the original of "Claire Ingelow" must be the daughter of Mrs. Blackwood and heiress to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and a country house.

"Mary," Richard said, "accept my congratulations! But, of course, a girl with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and an ancestral hall won't throw herself away on a penniless artist."

"Won't she?" was the reply.

Richard Lacy puts A. R. A. after his name now and paints portraits for five thousand dollars apiece. But Mary always tells the children that the best portrait their father ever did was that of "Claire Ingelow."—Boston Globe.

Insuring a Cool Summer.

He had been seeking office, but was now on his homeward way.

"I say," he exclaimed to an old acquaintance whom he met on his journey to the depot, "you people aren't worrying about your ice supply this summer, are you?"

"The subject has given us some bother," was the reply.

"It's unnecessary."

"Do you think so?"

"Of course I do. You noticed how late spring was, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, you can't keep office-seekers out of Washington, and you can depend on getting a cold wave every time one of them strikes the executive mansion."—Washington Star.

They Were All Guilty.

In preaching against the sin of flirtation a French priest grew quite warm in charging the female members of his congregation with the offense. Suddenly he took off his skull cap, and, pretending to throw it, said: "I'll throw my cap at the worst among you." Immediately every woman in the congregation ducked her head.

LAUGHING PHILOSOPHY.

If nature deigns to charm the eye
With flowers of every hue,
Rejoicing, though at night they die,
Why not be happy too?
Why not—why not—
Why not be happy too?

A thousand creatures frisk and fly
And seek, and spend, and woo;
Shall we the common law deny?
Why not be happy too?
Why not—why not—
Why not be happy too?

Squirrel and bee with rapture ply
The arts their fathers knew;
If these rejoice, why so may I:
Why not be happy too?
Why not—why not—
Why not be happy too?

The heady brooks go laughing by,
The birds sing in the blue,
The very heavens exult, and cry:
Why not be happy too?
Why not—why not—
Why not be happy too?

—Dora Read Goodale, in Journal of Education.

MY WIFE'S LEGACY.

Why We Didn't Get a New House and Furniture.

"I don't like to calculate upon such things," observed my wife, "but if Aunt Jane were to die, I should not be a bit surprised if she left us that old-fashioned set of silver that belonged to my great-grandparents."

Out of consideration for the printer, I will omit indications of the emphasis with which she usually spoke. If the reader will kindly consider every second word printed in small caps or italics, he will have some faint idea of her manner of expressing herself.

"It is a very handsome set," I returned, glancing about our modest dining-room, "and will hardly accord with our furniture."

"It wouldn't look at all well with that sideboard," returned my wife, promptly, "it's so very shabby—oh, of course, I mean the sideboard, not the silver."

"I suppose, then, if such a thing were to happen, you would want a new sideboard."

She nodded.

"I saw a lovely one down town today; antique oak, beautifully carved. I do admire oak so much."

"But the rest of the furniture is walnut," I objected.

"Walnut is altogether out of style," she said, with a disdainful glance at the chairs which we had once admired; "and a sideboard is so much the most expensive piece of furniture in a dining-room that it doesn't cost much more to get a whole set than just that one piece. And even a walnut sideboard, new, would not look well with these chairs and this table."

I said nothing and the tacit surrender was accepted by my wife. Thenceforth it was understood that if Aunt Jane should bequeath us the silver, we were to purchase a new set of dining-room furniture.

The next evening, as we were again at dinner, my wife remarked:

"I have been looking at carpets today, and saw one that just suits me; rich and subdued, you know."

"Carpets," I repeated, in some surprise. "I didn't know that there was one needed this season."

"Why, stupid," rejoined my wife, petulantly (the emphasis was all upon the pet name), "did we not agree that the dining-room must be refurnished? And this carpet is so old and worn, of course it would not do with all new furniture."

Again I acquiesced silently, and she proceeded to make plans for meeting me the next day, to examine and choose the carpet and furniture to be purchased later on. Well, if my wife's relations left her handsome silver, I must, of course, provide things in keeping with it.

She met me according to appointment, and, having inspected the articles, gave me to understand that my taste was so execrable as not to merit a moment's consideration, and, announcing her own choice, suggested coolly:

"And now let us go and look at the wall papers."

"Wall papers, I echoed.

"Of course the room must be repapered if it is refurnished. As for the woodwork, I suppose there is no help for that; it will just have to be regrained. Can they make that natural wood finish on wood that has been painted?"

I stared aghast; that silver was going to cost me a pretty sum. But I was helpless, entirely so; my wife had made up her mind.

That evening she was much elated at the prospect of being surrounded by such things as she had that day selected. There was but one cloud on her horizon.

"The dining-room will be nicer than the parlors," she remarked, plaintively; "I'm afraid they will look shabby."

I said nothing, hoping that if she were not contradicted she would not pursue the subject further. Vain hope! She had fixed it in her own mind that silence gave consent, and when I came home the next evening had assumed that the parlors were to be newly fitted up.

"Don't you think," she said coaxingly, "that as long as the parlors and dining-room are to be torn up, and we are to have the painters and paper-hangers here, we might as well have the whole house done? It would be very little more trouble, and then it will all look nice together, you know."

"It would be considerably more expensive," I remonstrated.

"You might draw the money out of the building association," she suggested.

"Our savings in that institution are doomed," I said to myself.

Aunt Jane lingered a long time. In justice to my wife, I must admit she had become oblivious of the fact that all these improvements depended upon a legacy which could only be possessed after the death of her venerable relative.

A day or so after she had decided that the house was to be thoroughly renovated my wife said to me:

"I have been examining the parlor carpets, and find by using the best parts of both, and buying a wide border, I can get quite a new carpet for our bedroom."

"Can you, indeed!" I remarked with pleased suprise.

There was one thing that she would not want, anyhow.

"Yes, and the carpet that is now on it has in it enough good to cover the children's room, if I put the worn part under the bed. Oh maybe I'd better put that on the children's room," she added, reflectively, "and give that one to the children. Theirs gets such hard wear that an old one will not last any time."

"True."

"As long as we don't have to buy a bedroom carpet," she remarked, insinuatingly, "don't you think we might have a new set of furniture?"

"No!" savagely.

She burst into tears and called me a heartless monster. To pacify her I had to promise the furniture, together with a new silk and a sealskin, that the mistress of the house might be as fine as her dwelling.

"It does seem a shame," she said a few days afterwards, "to spend so much money on this old house. That's very handsome and expensive paper that we looked at, and to substitute an archway for the folding doors will cost something—"

"An archway!" I gasped.

This was the first that I had heard of such a thing. But my wife sailed right on, unheeding my exclamation.

"And then those lovely carpets cut up to fit these small rooms, too!"

"Yes, it is a shame," I replied, hardly crediting my senses.

Not all had been lost, though much had been in danger.

"I am so glad that you think so," returned my wife, briskly. "I was so sure you would agree with me that it would be wiser for us to find a house that suits us better, and buy right away. Real estate is cheap now, they say, there is so much in the market."

She tried to put on a knowing look: if she had known half as much about that subject as about managing me, I should have felt impressed. As it was, I objected weakly.

"My dear, I don't know where in the world I could get the money to buy a larger and better house."

"You could sell this," she replied, nothing daunted.

Thinking cunningly to turn her own weapon on herself, I retorted:

"But if real estate is a drug on the market I do not want to sell."

"There are those shares of stock, could you not sell them?"

"But that stock is going up daily; if I wait six months I can get double what it would bring now; or hold it and draw a big interest on my investment."

"Well, what else are you going to do? You said yourself that we must have a larger and better house."

Thereupon I mentally bade a regretful farewell to the stock, and the money which I had expected to make by holding it.

My wife occupied her leisure time for the next three weeks in looking for a residence which should be in all respects suitable for the furniture we were going to buy. What she would desire next I could not guess, unless she should become thoroughly dissatisfied with me.

At the end of the period mentioned I came home one evening to find her in tears.

"Aunt Jane's dead," she sobbed; "the poor old lady died this morning. I have just come from her house."

As Aunt Jane had been at the point of death for the past six months, I was hardly surprised to hear this bit of news. I did my best to comfort my wife, however, and comported myself like a dutiful nephew-in-law at the mournful ceremonies following the death.

When I returned home the day after the funeral, my wife met me at the door, her face flushed, her eyes blazing.

"What do you suppose that old crank has done?"

"What old crank?"

"Aunt Jane."

"I'm sure I don't know, but you must remember, my dear"——

"Oh, I know she's dead. She wouldn't give her things away under any circumstances. She has left me $100 in cash and that dear old silver to my second cousin, John Scott!"

I could hardly hide a smile, but I managed to say:

"What a pity!"

"He'll sell it, and spend every cent on liquor and cigars."

Then the blaze in her eyes was quenched by a flood of tears.

I did my best to soothe her, but my efforts were useless. I assured her that if her cousin sold the silver we would buy it.

"I don't want it!" she declared; "I won't have it! I won't get a single new thing in the house or a new dress or that sealskin or anything. I'll just stay here with things as they are, and John Scott can keep his silver, and you can keep your building association money and stock, too. So there, now!"

After that I did not try to assuage her grief. I was afraid that consolation might cost more than I could pay. —Waverley.

As the Yankee Pronounced It.

Cunning in the use of language to give false impression is a Yankee trick celebrated in song and story. Many instances of its use come to light in the testimony given in courts. An illustration of such dishonest craftiness is related by a Maine gentleman. A man came to him wanting him to buy a share in a country lottery in which the principal prize was a horse. "I'll take one," he said, "if you'll warrant me I shall draw the horse." "Oh, yes," said the seller, glibly pocketing the cash. "I'll warrant you to get the horse." The horse went in another direction, and the ticket holder, meeting the seller said, jokingly: "I thought you warranted me to draw that horse." "Oh, no," said the other, shrewdly, "I did not say warrant, but want. I said I wanted you to get the horse, and I did."—Bangor Commercial.

Held a Good Hand.

I was traveling not long ago in America when I met a man who used to be coroner in a town out west, who told me the following card story. Said he: "I was once sitting down to a game of cards with a Texas man, a half-breed Indian, and a fellow named Dick Jimson. The ante was five dollars, and there was no limit. There was five hundred dollars on the cloth, and when we 'showed down' the half-breed held a 'straight,' Dick Jimson held an ace and three kings, the Texas man held four aces, and—" "Good heavens!" I interrupted, "and what did you hold?" "Well," he said slowly, "bein' as I was the coroner at the time, I held an inquest on the Texas man."—London Figaro.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 25, 1893.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Cambria county will meet at the usual place of holding elections on Saturday, August 26th, 1893, at 1 o'clock P. M., and elect members of the county committee and delegates to the county convention to be held at the Opera House in Ebensburg on Monday, August 28th, 1893, at one o'clock P. M.

The county convention will elect a chairman of the county committee, nominate a candidate for treasurer, two candidates for county commissioners, two candidates for county auditors, one candidate for poor director, one candidate for jury commissioner and elect six delegates to the state convention.

The members elect of the county committee will also meet at the same time and place for organization.

JAS. G. HASSON, Chairman.

Ebensburg, Pa. Aug. 7, 1893.

MR. JAMES H. BLOUNT, American Commissioner to Honolulu has returned. He is reticent on the subject of his mission reserving what he has to communicate for the hearing of the Secretary of State.

RECEIVERS have been appointed for the Northern Pacific Railway Company which says it cannot stand the financial strain. The receivership not only embraces the Northern Pacific, but also all the railroads owned, leased or controlled by it.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Cleveland, it is expected, will return to the White House the last days of this month. The work which has been in progress about the mansion for some weeks past has been nearly completed, and excepting the Red parlor, the house will be in perfect trim for the return of the family. The Red room will not be finished until about the middle of September.

REPORTS from the grain producing sections of the country indicate a fair average yield, although the drought has played havoc here and there with the corn crop. The worst reports of the wheat crop come from Kansas, where a few localities show a yield of but five bushels to the acre. In Michigan, on the contrary, wheat thrashers report in some districts a product of thirty bushels per acre. The means for moving the enormous grain crops are still sought earnestly by Western bankers; but thus far sought in vain.

A CONTEMPORARY remarks: Nowadays when a mill stops for repairs, or a mine is closed by the drought, or a burglar gets away with the assets of a bank, or a "boom" bursts from too much spread, it is set down in the sensational protectionist newspapers as the result of prospective legislation not yet formulated or accomplished. Out of the embers and ashes of the money scare they seek to kindle a tariff scare. It is a lost labor. The scarecrow has become so tattered with long use that the people can no longer be fooled by it.

THE news comes from Paris that after months of discussion the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration has completed its work and announced its decision in regard to the sealing islands in that section. A close season is established from May 1 to July 21; a protected zone is established extending for 6 miles around the islands; pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone in Behring sea from Aug. 1, but the use of firearms in sealing is prohibited. The American arbitrators have expressed their satisfaction with the text of the decision.

W. L. WILSON of West Virginia, the new chairman of the Ways and Means committee, says he believes the committee will go to work promptly at a revision of the tariff. This does not necessarily mean that a bill will be reported very soon, as the work will take considerable time. He would not undertake to predict what the committee would do, but said he thought the party was in a situation to perfect a broad and general revision of the tarift in accordance with its pledges to the people.

THERE is a popular clamor in Ecuador for a declaration of war against Peru, to take revenge for atrocities said to have been committed by Peruvians during the dispute over the boundary and in violation of the statusquo. The Peruvian consul at Panama, officially denies the rumor that Peru would be unable to respond to a challenge to fight on account of trouble at home. The Liberal leaders who were imprisoned on charges of being concerned in the recent alleged revolutionary movement, termed the dynamite conspiracy, have been liberated.

WHILE there are a good many Democratic Senators, says the Pittsburg *Post*, who oppose the repeal of the Sherman law and favor free coinage, it is not believed they will join in any filibustering movement to prevent a vote in the senate. Such tactics will probably be confined to the senators from the silver states. This would discredit it. It will be very different filibustering against the repeal of the Sherman law and filibustering against the force bill. Public opinion sustained senators in defeating the force bill by every means in their power. It meant revolution, and invited revolutionary methods to defeat it.

THE Populists and ultra-free coinage Senators have determined to obstruct the passage of the bill to extend national bank circulation by offering innumberable substitutes and amendments. In short, they have decided to practically filibuster against it and the Senate leaders now admit that they have no hope of getting the bill through in time to afford material relief. They will keep it before the Senate and will do their best in its behalf, but, before they can fight down the opposition, the silver question will have to be made the regular order. Pfeffer's substitute to issue $250,000,000 of greenbacks on the fiat plan is a sample of the opposition's ammunition. They do not intend that a vote shall be had, as they know the bill would pass by two-thirds majority.

ON Saturday evening the state department sent out to each board of county commissioners in the state sample ballots and blanks necessary to be used under the amended ballot law. Under the provisions of the ballot law, as amended by the last Legislature, the work of voters at the coming election will be much less intricate than at the last two elections. The official ballots will, of course, be considerably smaller, as but seven offices are to be filled, but the method of voting has been simplified very materially and but little excuse remains for incorrect marking, a reason seized upon in February last for throwing out many ballots when the count was in progress.

The voter can now vote a straight ticket by simply making a cross (x) in a circle placed at the head of each column of candidates, instead of being compelled to make his cross after the party denomination above each group of candidates. For instance, at the last November election the voter voting a straight ticket was compelled to make eight crosses, one each above the groups devoted to presidential electors, congressmen-at-large and Judge of Supreme court, district congressmen, senators, representatives and other county offices.

In splitting his ticket the voter has only to make a cross in the square at the right of the name of each candidate voted for, care being taken not to mark in the circle at the head of either column. The Prohibition candidates will this year have a column of their own and a blank column will be provided on the official ballot in which to write the names of candidates nominated by nomination papers or for whom the voter, for some reason, desires to cast his ballot.

An amendment that will obviate the throwing out of so large a number of ballots as heretofore, provides that "if a voter marks more names than he is entitled to vote for an office, or if for any reason, it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office, but shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked."

IT was wise, says the New York *Sun*, for Mr. Cleveland not to propose any financial legislation in place of the Sherman act. The Sherman act in itself is not prized by anybody; even the extreme silver men wish to use it only as a means of compelling legislation more favorable to silver. In limiting his recommendation Mr. Cleveland took safe and impregnable ground. Had he ventured into the assertion of a plan of his own, he could hardly have failed to irritate the members of Congress whose views of the remedies necessary for the cure of the existing financial evils were different from his own. It would be a queer view of the constitutional duty of the Executive in making recomendadations to Congress to hold that he has not the right to be reticent or vague when clear language to Congress might defeat the very purpose he has in view and injure the public welfare.

The greatest share of the responsibility rests with Congress, and there Mr. Cleveland has properly left it. In former years his opinions about silver were freely and dogmatically expressed, but it is evident that the seriousness and wide extent of the financial troubles have impressed him powerfully; and it is credible to his modesty as well as to his patriotism that he has practiced repression of his personal views.

What better standing place for Congress is there than the Democratic platform? Mr. Cleveland has followed that and like that, is positive in demanding the repeal of the makeshift Sherman act, and vague as to the means by which the currency is to be regulated and the parity of the gold and silver secured and maintained. It is for Congress to interpret the financial plank and out of its somewhat nebulous shapelessness to deduce the fitting body of law.

OUR contemporary the *Herald* admits that the tannery in this place closed down last year, but "from an entirely different reason from this year." "This year" as the *Herald* says "it is closed because the Democratic party, the party of Free Trade, and which now controls the government, has thrown the country into a state of distrust never before before dreamed of." Last year when the g. o. p. was in full power, when Benjamin Harrison was at the helm, when the tariff beneficiaries imagined they had entrenched themselves behind a Republican Senate that it would take years to dislodge, any shut downs must have been from the Republican standpoint from some entirely different cause. The labor reductions and shut downs of last year from Homestead down to the Ebensburg tannery, which were but the harbinger of this year and which are the logical result of the over-production caused by a horde of tariff-fed bantling industries that, in dull times, must go to the wall, are to be attributed to anything short of the real cause. But that is nothing new; it is the old fake of claiming that all blessings flow from protection and the tariff, and all ills are due to anything that interferes with the Republican grip on the public teat.

CONGRESSMAN COOPER, of Florida, in the debate in Congress on the silver question a few days ago, hit the nail squarely on the head, when he said: "I cannot resist saying one thing, and that is that when the Democratic party had governed the country for four years, at the end of Mr. Cleveland's term, it turned the country over to the Republican party prosperous and happy. The Republican party turned it back to the Democrats in a condition of depression, with the country going over the financial precipice into the abyss of disaster. The Democratic platform at Chicago declared for the coinage of gold and silver at an equal intrinsic value, and the men who now stand for free coinage of silver undertake to override the Democratic platform. And they cannot do it.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1893. Senator Vorhees tumbled down a good many imaginary structures when he asked and obtained the consent of the Senate for the Finance committee to hold daily meetings while the Senate is in session, in order to consider and report a financial bill. A number of industrious liars have been working double time to create the impression that Senator Vorhees and the other Democratic members of the committee were purposely delaying the consideration by the committee of financial bills that have been introduced. The facts speak for themselves and need no comment.

The Senate is now considering the bill favorably reported by the Finance committee and endorsed by Secretary Carlisle, authorizing National banks to issue currency to the full amount of bonds they have deposited to secure the same. Senator Cockrell has proposed several amendents to the bill, because of his belief that the National banks already enjoy too many privileges. But in as much as the country is greatly in need of the additional currency which would at once be put in circulation were the bill a law there is little doubt that it will be passed without material amendment.

The House has another week of silver debate ahead of it before the voting begins. The unconditional repeal men appear to grow more confident of the result, although they admit that if the rumor which is current, that forty or fifty of the Republicans have agreed to vote with the silver men for the amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at a rate of 20 to 1, shall prove to be true they will be defeated and the amendment adopted. That rumor however, appears to have a very slender foundation, as Representative Bland, the silver leader, says he knows nothing about any such arrangement and does not believe that it exists, and ex-Speaker Reed says the Republicans of the House, with less than twenty exceptions, will vote for unconditional repeal.

Members of the administration were not surprised at the result of the Behring Sea arbitration, hints of the probable outcome having been received in advance of the decisions. Nor are they dissappointed, as the United States comes out of it quite as as well as they expected. The fact is that the present administration has never enthused over this particular arbitration, and had it not found the whole business arranged for when it assumed office something would have been done in accordance with its own ideas. The decison will, of course, be accepted by this government as final, and advices from London bring the same assurance from the British government, so that the long and troublesome dispute may be considered as at an end, the advantages gained by the arbitration as about six points in favor of Great Britain to four in favor of the United States. A Congressman speaking of the matter said: "It seems to me that the rich Seal ring gets more out of the arbitration than either the United States or Great Britain, as the Prohibition of the use of fire-arms in sealing gives that ring a stronger hold than ever upon the business. The only people who still use the spear in sealing are the native Alaskans who are in the employ of the seal ring, so you can imagine what the Prohibition of fire-arms means to the ring."

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, appears to be in a bad way. He claimed in a speech made in the House this week that President Cleveland's message to Congress was an appeal to partisanship. Many things have been said about the message, but so far Grosvenor is the only man who has been able to see partisanship in it. During the Harrison administration Grosvenor had to be sent to Europe on a government mission to keep him out of mischief, and it is a great pity that he cannot now be sent somewhere to remain until the financial question is disposed of.

Senator Hill this week introduced a bill for the repeal of the federal election laws. It is short and to the point, and will in due time be passed.

Speaker Crisp says, and there is certainly no better authority, that all the talk about this or that man for the chairmanship of this or that important House committee is pure guesswork. He has not made up his own mind, consequently it would be an impossibility for anybody to say what he intends doing. As soon as he gets the members satisfactorily assigned the committees will be announced.

It has been stated here this week that President Cleveland was unalterably opposed to any compromise and desired Congress to either unconditionally repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law or to let it alone. Your correspondent vainly endeavored to find a Democratic Senator or Representative who had personal knowledge that such are Mr. Cleveland's sentiments. That he would prefer unconditional repeal is certain; but that he would veto conditional repeal I do not believe. M.

In a Barrel Over Niagara.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21—Meredith Stanley, the veteran bridge jumper, left to night for Niagara Falls, where he intends accomplishing the greatest feat of his career. His idea is to shoot the falls on the Canadian side in a peculiar constructed barrel. It is 8 feet long and 5½ feet wide, built of stout wood and lined on the outside with copper, covered with a six-inch thickness of rubber. On the inside will be swung a hammock, so attached that its occupant will always be in an upright position, no matter how the barrel turns. He apprehends some difficulty in evading the authorities at the Falls, who are always on the lookout for fellows of his stripe, but he thinks he will be successful by attempting the feat at night. Stanley is 38 years old and claims to have jumped from bridges 47 times. It is said that on one occasion he jumped from all five of the Ohio river bridges at this city in succession.

Tearing Up the Tracks.

SHENANDOAH, PA., Aug. 21—Darkness had scarcely settled upon the Mahanoy Valley when a gang of 50 laborers, headed by the Councilmen of Gilberton began tearing up the tracks of the Schuylkill Traction Company's electric railway. Hundreds of burghers have shouldered picks and a great crowd is cheering as the two miles of track is being steadily uprooted. The Traction officials have been notified, but have not yet appeared in any way on the scene.

HETTY, daughter of James L. Hurlston, a wealthy iron manufacturer of Birmingham, England, eloped from Chicago, where she and her father were visiting the World's fair, with one of the chair pushers. The irate father arrived in hot pursuit of the fleeting couple.

THE French republic was never stronger than it is to-day, the royalists having been most disastrously defeated. If Frenchmen can continue their Republican form of government successfully there is not a nation under the sun that cannot do likewise.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Fearful Torture.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—As a result of a furious fight in the Wild East show inclosure in Midway Plaisance early this morning, four Bedouins were more or less severely hurt, and three of the sons of the desert languish in a police station.

The name of but one of the injured, Hastad Abadl, is known, the management of the show refusing to give any information concerning the fracas.

Early this morning the three men stole from their beds and taking out one of the horses, fixed upon it a sort of harness with a long rope dangling. They went to the tent in which Hastab Abadl slumbered. They pounced upon him and before he was fairly awake had bound and gagged him. One of the thongs was passed under his shoulders, forming a loop at the end through which the rope was passed and securely fastened. Then the animal was lashed into a mad race about the enclosure.

Around and around flew the courser dragging the unfortunate man over the soft earth. It was fearful torture. With the first leap of the animal one of its hoofs struck the victim's head laying the skull bare. Every time the horse came near the avenging trio he was unmercifully lashed until he flew around the ring with the speed of the wind. The uproar aroused the sleeping camp and soon the place was filled with the cries of dusky men and women, and the three Bedouins responsible for the outrage were beaten into subjection.

Plenty of Work In Pittsburg.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 21.—There is plenty of smoke issuing from countless chimneys of many iron mills in the vicinity of Pittsburg. The Slingo works of Philipps, Nimick & Co. went into full operation this morning. Three thousand men were at work at Jones & Laughlin's to-day and every department is at work except four mills and the sheet iron rolls. The United States Iron and Tin Plate company is in partial operation as is also the Lockhart Iron and Steel company, at Chartiers. The Black Diamond steel works started in full to day giving employment to 4,000 people out side of the city there was a partial resumption at reduced wages at the National tube works at McKeesport. Three open hearth furnaces were in operation at the Carnegie Homestead plant The Oliver Coke Furnace company fired one hundred ovens at Uniontown this morning, employing 300 men. Before the end of the week it is expected that other large plants will be placed in operation.

Fiends Arrested.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—A gang of men have been arrested in Bisputvitz, Austria, because they have mutilated young children. The men have for years made a trade of crippling children and then sending them out to beg or selling them to others for the same purpose.

When the police made their way into the house yesterday they found two girls of 12 or 14 years, with their legs broken. Another girl of about the same age lay bound in bed with her right arm broken and both eyes gouged out. Two other children, hardly less horribly mutilated, were bound on cots in the cellar.

Many instruments, which have been used in producing these physical deformities, were uncovered in the cellar and were seized for evidence.

Uncle Sam Grabbing the Gold.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Uncle Sam is still drawing gold by the fistful out of the deep coffers of the bank of England. The Etruria, which arrived Saturday, brought $1,791,250. The Campania, which left Liverpool Saturday, carries $4,300,000 in gold. The Ems has $300,000 gold, and the Columbia, due next Saturday, has $500,000. The Gallia, which will leave Liverpool to morrow, will bring $100,000 worth of yellow beauties. Word from England says $125,000 in gold coin was drawn from the Bank of England to day for export to this country. Two hundred and sixty dollars in sovereigns were received from Paris, $200,000 from Holland and $60,000 from Portugal. A large flow of gold from the Bank to America is expected to-morrow. The Bank rate is likely to be raised at any time.

Apple-like Hailstones.

BUFFALO, Minn., Aug. 18.—At about 3:30 yesterday afternoon a storm came upon Buffalo from the southwest. The wind blew with great force and it was accompanied by a hail storm lasting 15 minutes. Hailstones as large as apples fell. Every exposed pane of glass on the west side of every building was smashed. After the storm the roofs were covered with snow, as in the winter. Many trees were blown down and there were several narrow escapes from runaway teams. There is no glass now in town and windows are boarded up until a supply can be had. The weight of the storm fell farther south. Corn is badly damaged.

Still Refuse 60-Day Paper.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21—The attempt of the miners of the Hocking Valley and the operaters to get together on the wage payment failed again this evening. The delegates, 35 of them, met the operators at 5 P. M. The latter refused to make any more favorable offer than that agreed to in the joint meeting which the state executive committee and which miners have repudiated, viz., the payment of wages on regular paydays in paper due 60 days hence. This the delegates refused to accept and withdrew. They will meet to consult to-morrow morning as to what course to pursue.

Killed The Wrong Man.

MURPHEYSBORO, ILL., Aug. 21—Last evening about 5 o'clock, at Muddy Valley, a coal mining town 15 miles northeast of Murpheysboro, Kid Howard killed Blatchel Bethare, colored. Howard, who is a young colored man, had been struck the night before, and came back Sunday threatening vengance. He asked who struck him. Some one pointed out Bethare and Howard fired several shots, killing Bethare. He escaped and has not yet been caught. Bethel was not the man he wanted to kill, Howard may be lynched if caught.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTNGS.

—Lee Scott, of Erie, was shot to death on Monday by William Thompson, with whom he was hunting.

—More than 800 rattlesnakes have been captured or killed in the vicinity of Hickory, Forest county, this summer.

—The breaking of a rope at Delano precipitated 47-year-old John Cooper 35 feet to the bottom of a well, and he will die.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—W. H. Seachrist has broken jail at New Bloomfield. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment recently for some crookedness.

—Paul Smith, of McClintockville, near Oil City, accidently shot and killed his his brother while they were out camping on Monday.

—In the United States the average life for farmers is 64 years; for lawyers, 52; merchants, 48; mechanics, 47; seamen, 46; laborers, 44.

—Thomas Maloney, of Erie, who was one of a crowd that bothered the proprietor of a merry-go-round, was shot in the neck and may die.

—Two hand-embroidered screens in the Japanese exhibit in the Fine Arts Building at the World's Fair are valued at $15,000 and $9,000 each.

—Modern hygiene is upsetting all our old-fashioned dietary notions. Dry toasts and oatmeal are cried down as deadly while fried bacon is lauded as ideal food, suitable for babies and sucklings.

—Connellsville and its vicinity are overrun with foreigners and others who, claiming to be the unemployed workmen, scour the country for all property that is portable and worth carrying off.

—During a storm Saturday night Farmer Coy's large barn, near Huntingdon, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Farming implements and much of this year's crops were consumed. The loss is several thousand dollars.

—The Western Union employes in Pittsburg were paid by check last week, and across the face of the checks was stamped the words "Payable through clearing house only." The only explanation given was that sufficient currency was not obtainable.

—John Cooper, aged 48, while cleaning out a well at Delano, near Mahanoy City, on Saturday night, fell to the bottom sustaining fatal injuries. He had almost completed his work and was going down for the last time when the rope broke throwing him to the bottom.

—The most curious thing about the butterfly is the size of the case from which the insect proceeds, compared with the size of the insect's body. The case is rarely more than one inch long and a quarter of an inch in thickness; the butterfly covers a surface of nearly four inches square.

—A special from Gallipolis, Ohio says the Ohio river is lower now than ever known in its history. Steamers are unable to run and hundreds of men are out of employment in consequence. People can drive across the river in a buggy, something that has not been done for fifty years.

—A panther broke into a Mexican's house in the mountains near Tombstone, Ariz., and stole a baby from the cradle. The mother awakened by the noise, pursued the animal, hurled a boulder at him and killed him. The child was badly scratched by rocks and brambles, but otherwise unhurt.

—The Kaiserstuhl coal pit at Dortmund, in Westphalia, was the scene of a terrible accident on Saturday. An explosion of firedamp occurred, killing 50 persons and injuring many others. Great excitement prevails, and the details of the affair are not yet at hand. It is feared that some of the injured will die.

—A remarkable piece of engineering has been completed in Lake Angeline, near Ishpeming, Mich., where pumps have been in operation for the last 16 months. The lake covers 160 acres and was 70 feet deep. The water covered extentsve deposits of iron ore, and it was on this account that the lake was pumped dry.

—A special from Martin's Ferry, O., says: A traction engine became unmanageable and ran backward down a hill, crushing six children who were following it under the wheels. Carrie and Nellie Ackerman, aged 11 and 5, were killed outright; Ella King, both legs broke and will die, and three others were dangerously hurt.

—Thomas Maloney, of Union City, lies dying in Erie, in consequence of his own recklessness. He and a gang of his friends went to the merry-go-round at Union with the intention of mobbing the proprietor because he had punished a rowdy the previous evening. Clarke opened fire on the gang and Maloney was shot through the jaw and neck. Clarke is in prison.

—An unknown disease is depleting the heards of the East Marlborough farmers in the eastern part of the state. One of the cattle owners, Evan Baker, has lost four cows and a large ox. A similar epidemic appeared in the neighborhood about 40 years ago, but had not been seen there since. Dr. Bridge, state veterinarian has been requested to examine the infected herds.

—The national bank of South Pennsylvania, at Hyndman, Bedford county, has closed its doors. The bank was operated by John K. and George B. White, who owned 43.50 of the stock. Besides this they operated four large tanneries located at Hyndman, Dry Run and Mann's Choice, which were also forced down in consequence. The liabilities are estimated at $450,000; assets $350,000.

—Six masked men stopped a passenger train on the Mississippi Valley branch of the Illinois Central railroad, and held up Deputy United States Marshal Stockton, near Memphis, Tenn., They then took his prisoner, Charles Tait, (colored,) from the train and shot him to death. He was chained to the seat, but they took seat and all. Tait had murdered his employer, a farmer named R. C. Peele, last September, and had just been captured.

—Edward Brennan, whose home is in New York, went out on the Niagara river in a sail boat at noon on Sunday. While off Grass island he attempted to fasten his craft to a passing steam yacht. In so doing his boat was overturned and he was thrown into the water. The crew on the yacht tried to save him, and followed him down as far as they dared toward the "dead line," but finally had to give up as Brennan disappeared just before reaching the white line of breakers. His body went over the American falls, and it is thought will hardly be recovered until some days pass. Brennan was about 26 years of age, and had been boarding at the Hotel Atlantaqur.

B. & B.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

No better way than by careful and judicious buying. This

August Clearance Sale

in these stores presents opportunities seldom met met with for favorable and fortunate buying.

SHAWLS.

One lot—500—fine all-wool CASHMERE AND CHUDDA SHAWLS—full size—in plain colors and Jacquard Weaves, with plain centers.

Black and Grey Checks and Plaids—Creams, Pinks, Light Blues, Cardinals, Tans, etc., and all fancy combinations and colorings at $2.50—they're worth from 7.50 to $8.00—at one price, $2.50.

WHITE GOODS.

1,500 yards Hemstitched Plaid India Linons in assorted large broken plaids, suitable for Wrappers and Dresses and Aprons, and some people use them for Shams—they are 28 inches wide—we sold lots of them early in the season 25c. a yard and they are well worth 1¢; but we bought this lot under price and we will sell them that way—

12½C. A YARD.

1,000 yards Satin Striped India Linons—wide, handsome, stylish stripes, solid, broken, and graduated—nice for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, 12½c. A YARD.

1,000 yards Hemstitched Stripes plaid effects—extra wide; 32 inches—12½c. A YARD.

500 yards Florentine Robes—side borders—for Ladies' and Children's Aprons—40 inches wide—12½c. A YARD.

A lot Barred and Striped India Linons—broken and graduated stripes, plaids and checks—28 inches wide—10c. A. YARD.

White Dotted Swisses—Scotch goods—15c. A YARD.

Genuine White Dotted Swisses—from Switzerland—20c. A YARD.

About 500 yards Plumetis or Printed Dotted Swiss—beautiful colored figures on black and light colored grounds—were 65c. a yard—out on the counter at 25c. A YARD.

Send us your orders by mail. We're making the prices bring us a larger business this month than ever before—right in the face of the general depression.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

may2 '93ly

JUST RECEIVED!

—A LARGE LOT—

Boots & Shoes

—BOUGHT AT—

Sheriff's Sale!

—FROM THE STOCK OF—

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART,

Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF BOROUGH CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on **Monday, September 4th, 1893,** for a borough charter for the village of Spangler, situate in the township of Susquehanna, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, the style and title of which is to be "The Borough of Spangler."

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney for petitioners.

Ebensburg, Pa., August 4, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and will be confirmed by said court on the first Monday of September, 1893, unless cause be shown to the contary:

First and final account of J. M. Shumaker, trustee to sell the legal title of John A. Krise, deceased, and equitable title of Albert McDance

J. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary's office, Aug. 11, 1893. Prothy.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the best varieties, old and new, replace all stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission paid from the start. Write for terms.

H. E. Hooker Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.
Established 1835. Incorporated 1883.

WANTED.—Reliable men to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock, and Seed Potatoes, full and complete line. Many varieties can only be obtained through us. Commission or salary paid weekly and promptly. Exclusive and choice of territory given. Don't delay. Write at once for terms.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
July 28, 20t.

S. L. REED. MATTHOT READE.

REED & READE,

Attorneys at Law,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

M. D. KITTELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-'90

J. F. McKENRICK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA

Office on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.

Office in Opera House, Center street.

H. H. MYERS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street.

EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.

Buggies, Wagons, Farm Machinery,

Saw Mills, Engines and Boilers.

FACTS FOR FARMERS

Oliver Invented and Gave to the World the Chilled Plow.

THE GENUINE **OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS**

MADE ONLY BY THE

Oliver Chilled Plow Works,

South Bend, Indiana,

ARE THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE PLOWS IN THE WORLD.

A strong statement but a true one, for these plows are better known, have reached a larger sale, have had a longer run, have proved more popular and given better satisfaction than any other plows on the face of the globe.

We mean the GENUINE OLIVER, and not the imitations claiming to be the Oliver, or equally as good. Such imitations are on the market, placed there by unscrupulous manufacturers who seek to trade on the good name of the OLIVER.

Look out for imitations, buy only the genuine Oliver plows and repairs, and be sure you are right before you take the plow home.

☞Once more—Beware of "bogus" Oliver plows and repairs, and take none but the genuine, made by the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN SALES IN

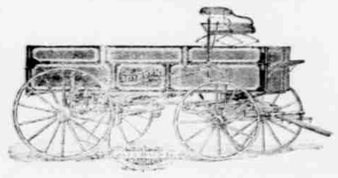
RICE COIL SPRINGS!

Look at My Uuconditional Guarantee.

I guarantee the Rice Coil Spring Vehicles to be the easiest riding and most durable made in the world. If after six weeks' trial the Rice Coil is found not to be the easiest riding spring you ever used, I will exchange for any other style.

MILBURN

Hollow AXLE.



FARM WAGON.

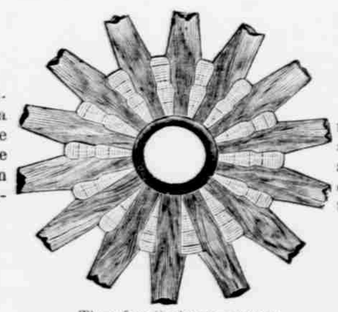
MY CUSTOMERS SAY IT IS THE

Easiest Running, Best Made, Best Painted, Best Ironed Wagon They Can Buy.

EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.

☞MILBURN NEW SPOKE LEAVES THE WOOD AT BOTH THROAT AND SHOULDERS.

The Weakest Point in a Spoke is where it enters the Hub. Milburn is the Strongest.



The Hub is not cut away at the center and the Spokes do not come together.

These four Spokes are same as used by other manufacturers of Farm Wagons.

MILBURN NEW HUB.

☞Send for special circulars and prices of anything in my line.

N. B. SWANK,

307 Cor. Main and Bedford Streets,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA

TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT

JOHN McCONNELL'S

1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

SUMMER WEAR!

for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.

JOHN McCONNELL,

ALTOONA, PENNA.

"QUINN'S,"

New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR Opens Sept. 13. Fully equipped for college work Elective courses adapted to study prepare for study of the learned professions. Laboratories for Chemistry, Mineralogy and Biology. Athletic Field and new Gymasium with Medical Director. Expenses very moderate. Alumni 3627. Address THE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 25, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The oats crop is good.

—Send good men as delegates to the county convention.

—Hon. M. Fitzharris of Gallitzin, was in town on Wednesday.

—The state board of charities has condemned the Bedford jail.

—Mr. James E. Neason, of Altoona, was in town on Wednesday.

—Hon. J. C. Stineman, of South Fork, was in town on Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fogarty, of Walls station, spent Sunday in town.

—Mr. Joseph Springer, of Barr township, was in town on Saturday.

—Mr. I. Lilly, of Munster township, visited Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—Mr. Henry O'Neil, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday in Ebensburg visiting friends.

—Mr. Joseph Blair on Saturday took his departure for the World's Fair at Chicago.

—District Attorney Murphy, of Johnstown, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Monday.

—Mr. William Ludwig and wife, of Kane Pa., are visiting friends in Ebensburg.

—The country youth this year will find the applebutter boilings few and far between.

—Mr. M. P. Thomas, of Allegheny township, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Mr. Felix O'Neill, of Munster township, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday.

—Mr. Levi Schroth, of Newark, N. J., is visiting friends in Cambria county this week.

—Special trains loaded with peaches are to be seen daily passing over the Pennsylvania railroad.

—Johnstown firemen are making a move to have the next annual firemen's convention held in that city.

—Lightning killed more than 200 persons in the United States in 1891 and destroyed property valued at $1,500,000.

—A child of Mr. Thomas Kirshner, a former resident of this place, died at his home in Jeannette on Monday.

—Messrs Stephen Davis and Job Mills, of this place, started for Chicago on Wednesday to see the World's Fair.

—On Saturday last cows broke into the garden of Mr. Jacob Berkey, in this place, and utterly ruined his cabbage crop.

—Dr. John N. Evans, of Decker's Point Indiana county, a former resident of Ebensburg, was in town on Thursday.

—Ebensburg and vicinity was treated to a shower of rain this morning. It lasted for a few minutes but it was very welcome.

—Lost—In Ebensburg on August 14th, 1893, a flat key about 2 inches long and ¾ inch wide. Leave at postoffice and receive reward.

—A grand picnic is announced for Spangler on September 4th and 5th. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Catholic church.

—Mr. Charles X. Miller, one of Elder township's first-class citizens, was in town on Wednesday and dropped in to see the FREEMAN.

—Mr. Julius Ezer and wife, of Washington township, visited Ebensburg on Friday and while here paid the FREEMAN'S office a pleasant visit.

—A lumber pile containing about 5,000 feet, near William R. Williams' mill, in Cambria township, caught fire on Friday and was destroyed.

—A carp was caught near Lewistown the other day which measured 32 inches in length, 18 inches in circumference and weighed 10½ pounds.

—A game of ball played here on Thursday between Cherrytree and Ebensburg clubs resulted in a victory for the Ebensburg boys by a score of 23 to 4.

—During the year 1892, the Berwind White Coal Company mined and shipped 5,000,000 tons of coal from their mines in Cambria and adjoining counties.

—The borough authorities have put a gang of men at work digging a ditch that will run the water of several more springs into the new dam at the water works.

—Mr. N. B. Swank, Johnstown's hustling dealer in agricultural implements, has a change of ad in this issue of the FREEMAN that our farmer friends will do well to read.

—Patrick Collins, whose home is at Portage, undertook to jump off a moving train at that place one day last week and has several cut and bruised by falling on the ballast.

—The personal property of the Nation's Mower and Reaper Works at Latrobe is advertised at constable's sale on August 26th. The sale includes everything inside the works.

—All the game of ball played on the grounds in this place on Saturday last between Ebensburg and Patton teams, victory perched on the banner of the former by a score of 10 to 5.

—Mrs. Ann Evans, widow of the late John Evans, (north branch) died at her home in Ebensburg, on Thursday, August 10th, aged 78 years. Funeral on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock.

—Executions for $15,000 were issued against Alexander McKee, a prominent grocery merchant of Hollidaysburg on Monday. Later he made an assignment. His liabilities will exceed $30,000.

—There is a strong probability that the Beech Creek railroad will be extended west from Wallaby in the near future. Engineers are at work on the line in Indiana county in the vicinity of Gettysburg.

—Mr. Frank Gillen, of Gallitzin, who had the contract for the stonework for the abutments to the bridge over the Chest creek at Thomas Mills, has finished the job and the steel work will be put on in a few days.

—The Democratic primary election will be held on Saturday and every Democrat should attend. Each election district will furnish their own tickets instead of being furnished by the chairman as heretofore.

—While Charles Nahar, of West Newton, was bathing in the river, at that place a few days ago, some tramps stole his clothes and disappeared on a freight train. He had a valuable watch in the vest.

—The corner stone of the new Presbyterian church in Hastings will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday, August 27th. The church will not likely be completed this fall, however, probably on account of the dullness at present.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin, at the Opera House on Saturday evening, August 26th. This celebrated play will be given by Staff A Goodman's Original New Orleans Uncle Tom's Cabin Company, and the press all over the country unite in giving them credit for being a first class company.

—Under the new sheep law the owners of dogs are liable for damages done by them, provided, after an investigation of the township authorities, they refuse to kill the dog or dogs which did the damage, killing the dogs will relieve him. Dogs under the age of four months are not to be killed.

—On Saturday, August 26th, 1893, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the administrator of Rees S. Lloyd will offer for sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, a fine farm on the outskirts of this place. The farm is a valuable one and the location delightful.

—Mrs. Rebecca J. Campbell, wife of James F. Campbell, founder of the Johnstown *Democrat*, died in Brooklyn, New York, on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Campbell was well known in Johnstown where she had many friends.

—Mr. Charles Cain, a former resident of Munster township, but for a number of years of Bristin, Clearfield county, was in town on Tuesday. Mr. Cain is now located in Barnesboro, in this county, where he expects to make his future home.

—The Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona have been ordered to work half time until further orders. The shops are the largest of the kind in the world, and employ between six thousand and eight thousand men. Half of the men will work one week while the other half will work the next.

—The farmers in the vicinity of Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, are greatly excited over the finding of three veins of coal. The first is ninty feet beneath the surface and fifteen feet thick. The second is 200 feet below and thirteen feet thick and the third is a 7-foot vein 700 feet below the surface.

—Lewis Raymond, of Jeannette, while cleaning his shotgun the other day took the precaution to keep the gun pointed towards his wife instead of himself. The result was the charge that should have killed the fellow that "didn't know it was loaded," struck Mrs. Raymond on the leg and inflicted an ugly and painful wound.

—A branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association was organized at St. Augustine on Sunday last with twenty-seven charter members. The organization was effected by the election of C. D. Ryan, president; Simon P. Nagle, secretary, and Thomas Nagle, treasurer. It is expected that within six months the membership of Branch 139 will be over 100.

—There will be a picnic held on the grounds adjoining the hall at Chest Springs, on Thursday, August 31, to which all who wish to enjoy themselves and have a good time are cordially invited. The proceeds are for the benefit of St. Monica's church, in that place, and it is to be hoped that the picnic will be largely attended. It will be continued at night in the Hall.

—Those who are fond of flowers who would like to have sweet peas for winter can easily have them. All that is necessary to do is fill a window box nearly full of light soil, and it is not too early now to put in the seed. Plant four inches deep, and when they are three inches high provide them with wire netting to run upon. Your labors will soon be rewarded with the sweet pink and white blossoms.

—An important decision was rendered the other day by Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, of the Schuylkill county courts, refusing to allow fees to deputy coroners, and holding that the salary board must fix the number of deputies in a county and the salaries to be paid. This is the first decision rendered in case of deputy coroners and will affect many counties in the state, where the same case is awaiting disposition.

—A recent attempt to wreck the passenger train on the Susquehanna branch of the Cambria & Clearfield railroad a short distance north of the Carrolltown road, was prevented by the timely discovery of one of the section men. A coupling link had been driven down over one of the rails and had the locomotive struck it, it would would certainly have left the track. We understand a warrant is out for the suspected party.

—A special train with seven car loads of people from Cherrytree and intermediate points along the Cambria & Clearfield railroad arrived here this (Thursday) morning at 9:30. After their arrival they formed in line and, preceded by the Burnside silver cornet band, marched up center street to High, thence along High to Julian street and thence to the fair grounds where they are holding a picnic of huge dimensions and enjoying themselves as best they know how.

—William Gross, of Roaring Spring, Blair county, got drunk at the Lutheran reunion held at Martinsburg, on Tuesday, and was placed in the borough lockup. Tuesday night he set fire to the cell in which he was confined and was fatally burned before being rescued. The lockup was totally destroyed. He was taken to the Altoona hospital on Wednesday morning, suffering intensely, and died shortly after arriving there. An inquest was considered unnecessary.

—Mr. M. P. Thomas, of Allegheny township, has a sow that lately dropped a litter of ten pigs. The little pigs are with one exception it is the usual run of little pigs but the exception is provided with two tails. It has a caudal appendage in the proper place and an extra one about five inches long starts up from the middle of the back and is adorned with a neat little curl. The little fellow is a curiosity and many of Mr. Thomas' neighbors have called to get a sight of the pig with the extra tail.

—A leading rubber manufacturer says that about 47,000,000 pairs of rubber shoes were made last year for the use of 63,000,000 people of the United States. This is a maximum calculation, however, others placing it at a few millions less. A half pair to each inhabitant would be more nearly correct. Railroad men and those engaged in severe outdoor labor use three and four pairs of Arctics every year, but there is a good number of the population, particularly in the South, that never wear a rubber shoe.

—There is a grasshopper plague in Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon county. They have destroyed much of the grain crop and vegetables. A farmer hung his coat, which contained several $5 bills, on a fence post while he worked in a field. The insects took possession of the coat and bored hundreds of holes into it and literally tore the bank notes into shreds. The farmer forwarded the fragments of the bills to Congressman Mahon with the request that he have them redeemed at the national treasury.

—The *Scientific American* gives this recipe, which the whole world should know: At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close, then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts, then hold the cup over the fire so as to fill the room with the fumes. The patient on inhaling the fumes will cough and spit out the membranous matter and diptheria will pass off. The fumes of tar and turpentine loosen the throat and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.

—It is a matter of curiosity to some people how a bank can become obliged to close its doors while it is financially sound as many are doing at present. It happens in this way. In the course of business a bank receives $100,000 in deposits. To make the necessary profits to pay the interest of depositors, this money must be lent out, for which the bank receives the note of the borrower and the interest on the same. Now, after $10,000 has been lent out, depositors get uneasy and begin a "run" on the bank. It is impossible to collect the notes until they are due, and when the bank's surplus cash is gone it must borrow or close. The bank may be sound and able to pay every dollar it owes, but if all the depositors call for their money at once, the soundest bank must yield, unless the stockholders have enough loose cash to pay the deposits.

—It is stated that nearly 200 locomotives are now laid up on the Pennsylvania railroad and the sidings are being crowded with empty cars. The main line sidings are becoming so crowded with "empties" that the cars are now being run onto the branch sidings.

—The dwelling house of Christ Coy, in Cherryhill township, Indiana county caught fire on Saturday evening and together with its contents was entirely consumed. The family were all away on a visit to a neighbor and it is supposed that a lighted lamp that had been left on a table exploded during their absence. The loss is placed at $1,500 on which there was an insurance of $900.

—The postoffice department at Washington has ruled that the writer has a right to regain possession of a letter providing he can prove to the satisfaction of the postmaster at the office from which it was sent that he was the writer of it. Even if the letter has arrived at its destination and before it has been delivered to the person to whom it was addressed it may be recalled by the writer by a telegram through the mailing office. The reason assighed is that the United States is only the agent of the writer while the letter is in transit. This decision is important to business men and to private individuals.

—Emanuel Bowman, of Somerset township, and his nephew, Robert Bowman, of Johnstown, while driving along Jenner pike towards Somerset Thursday morning, were thrown from the buggy. The horse took fright at a stone crusher and ran off, upsetting the buggy and throwing the occupants out with considerable force. The young man received a severe cut on the head. The old gentleman was but slightly injured, receiving several small scratches. The buggy was totally wrecked. The horse was not injured. Young Bowman was brought to Somerset, where Dr. Louther dressed his injuries.—*Somerset Democrat.*

—William Mullins, purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania company, died at the Mountain house in Cresson last Saturday evening at 7:50. He was surrounded by the entire family and was attended in his illness by Dr. G. Hudson Makuen, assisted by Dr. C. B. King, of Allegheny. Mr. Mullins went to Cresson five weeks ago accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. T. H. Bakewell, hoping that the mountain air might prove of benefit to his failing health. At that time his condition was not considered dangerous, but he soon became worse, and for three weeks had been confined to bed. Tumor of the stomach was the cause of death. The deceased was over 60 years of age and was one of the best known railroad men in the state.

—Mr. Joseph Burgoon, until recently a citizen of Portage township, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Egan, in Altoona, on Thursday, August 17th aged 81 years, 1 month and 7 days. The deceased was born in Loretto in July, 1812, and during his early life lived for six years with Dr. Gallitzin. Soon after attaining manhood he located in the vicinity of Sonman where he built a saw-mill and for many years carried on the lumber business. About two years ago he removed to Altoona and took up his residence with his daughter. He leaves to survive him one son, F. J. Burgoon, who is train dispatcher on the Cambria & Clearfield railroad, residing at Cresson, and one daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Egan. His aged wife also survives him.

Free Text Book Bill.

The new school text book law does not, as is supposed by some, call for an immediate change in the method of supplying scholars. Those pupils who have such as are necessary will be allowed to continue their use. Only those who are deficient in this respect will be supplied by the school district. The following letter of Superintendent Schaeffer explains some of the provisions of the new law.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 28, 1893.

The act of assembly approved June 25, 1885, conferred upon the several boards of school directors and controllers permissive authority to purchase text books out of the school fund, and to supply these books free of cost to the pupils for use in the schools of their respective districts. This act was so amended by the act of May 18, 1893, as to make it mandatory upon school directors hereafter to provide at the expense of the district not only the text books, but also all other necessary school supplies.

The amended act goes into immediate operation from the beginning of the current school year, dating from the first Monday in June, 1893. The design of the act is evidently to relieve parents and pupil hereafter from the necessity of purchasing text books and school supplies for use in our public schools. It is now the imperative duty of the several boards of directors and controllers to make provision for furnishing and equipping their schools with school books and with supplies generally needed by the pupils for daily use in the schools, such as slates, pencils, paper, pens, ink, tablets, etc.

There may be instances in which the patrons of the schools will cause their children to use the books in their possession so long as these books are in good condition and do not differ from those adopted by the board. It is well, however, in this connection, for school officers, and all other parties concerned, to bear in mind the fact that parents and children cannot be required or compelled to purchase books directly as heretofore; and whilst it is, no doubt, wise to urge the pupils to use the books in their possession, for the purpose of lessening the immediate outlay of money they cannot be obliged to use their own books, because the duty of providing books and supplies for use in the schools now devolves upon the directors and controllers having jurisdiction in the district and not upon the patrons of the schools, except in so far as they may be lawfully taxed for school purposes, thereby contributing their equitable share to the general school fund of the district.

Books in all the required branches of study are to be provided by the directors and for all grades of the public schools, including the high school.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Accidentally Shot.

On Monday evening Alfred Pelter, of Bellwood, was engaged in shooting about the yard of his mother-in-law, in that place, with an old single-barrelled pistol. While in the act of placing a cartridge in the pistol the hammer slipped and the pistol was discharged, the bullet striking his little four-year-old sister-in-law in the left breast, penetrating the heart and causing instant death. Albert Pelter is about twenty-four years of age and makes his home with the little girl's mother. No blame can be attached to him as the shooting of the little one was purely accidental. He is nearly crazed with grief over the girl's untimely death.

Chloroformed in Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Greiner, prominent German residents of Altoona, were the victims of a terrible experience on Wednesday morning. Three masked men, whose purpose was robbery, broke into the house and chloroformed the couple, who, after being rendered unconscious, were bound and dragged around the room with ropes attached to their necks. Mrs. Greiner did not regain consciousness until Wednesday night and her physician has very grave fears for her recovery. The burglars secured over $100 in cash and several valuable watches.

The Blacklick Coal.

In an article from the *Coal Trade Journal*, in which Prof. Isaac Harvey's report on the the property of the Blacklick Land and Improvement Company we take the following:

"It may be discovered that the upper Kittanning coal will at some points exceed the lower Freeport coal in thickness, but its undeveloped condition make me refrain from an estimate, although it may be one of the three most important seams in the Blacklick region, judging from its character in this county and the second basin generally. Hence my conclusions on this seam are reserved until it be further investigated.

"Permit me to say in conclusion first, that three or four of the seven coal seams in the section are in a mineable shape and will yield commercial coal. The A coal has been reasonably tested by drifts, burning and analysis and its utility well proved. Its identity seems to have been established, beyond peradventure, by opening the hard fire clay in the first bench directly beneath. While not yielding a merchantable coal in many other basins and regions, its condition here gives assurance that it can be easily mined and the coal obtain a ready sale. The B coal has a thickness and importance sufficient to give it a place among the workable seams, as the 'Miller coal of the Conemaugh.' The C coal is valuable on a portion of this property at least. It deserves careful investigation and trial, inasmuch as a few miles southward and in some other directions it is ofttimes the best coal seam of the series. The D coal shows a thickness comparing favorably with the mines on the same bed at Hastings along Walnut run and other points, even though some of the openings supposed to be on this seam may be proved to be on the C coal. The 'Lemon' or E coal is good in this region and will prove to be a valuable factor in the leasing and mining of the various seams on this property.

"Second. These coal beds are all accessible above the water of Blacklick, excepting a few hundred acres of the lower coals, below the forks of the creek. The lands are so situated as to be readily divided into eight or ten good mining leases or operations. Most of the leases can be located along the Blacklick railroad and creek and such others as may not be so located, can be reached by a branch road or spur a mile or less in length.

"Third. There is an abundance of sandstone for building purposes and coke ovens, and the water facilities for all purposes are the best. In the northern part of the county some inconvenience has been experienced through scarcity of building stone for various structures and coke ovens, and a lack of water for making coke and other purposes.

"Fourth. The estimate of 61,000,000 tons of coal may seem fabulous, but while the coal seams may not all maintain a maximum thickness, the amount has been computed with due allowance for outcrops, faults, depressions in the seams of coal and variations in their relative thickness. The amount of coal in the upper Kittanning bed, which may prove to be one of the most desirable seams, has not been included. It may be said also that it is just as proper and practical to make an estimate of the amount of coal in the various seams, as it is to describe the other aspects and qualities of the coal measures.

"Fifth. While inclined to be cautious in the expression of my opinion, yet I am free to say that the Blacklick coal region with its present prospects and developments bears a favorable comparison with the Hastings, Spangler and Patton coal territory, and with the best coal fields of Jefferson, Clearfield and Indiana counties.

"With the same effort, perseverence and energy exerted in this region that have been employed in the northern part of the county, in booming the towns, leasing mining rights and selling the coal, the Blacklick coal will soon have the same success and acquire as good a reputation in the eastern markets."

A Mysterious Shooting.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the family of Mr. Joseph H. Reed, on Walnut street, were awakened by hearing two pistol shots in rapid succession, and then a pounding on their front door. On opening the door a young man named Walter Geiser, of Altoona, aged about 20 years, was found bleeding from a pistol wound in the left breast. He was taken into the house, and Dr. Hayes summoned. He found that a ball from a 38-calibre revolver had entered his breast, passed through the fleshy part and came out near the shoulder blade, the bullet having evidently been fired at close range, as his shirt had been burned by powder.

A companion, John T. McDonald, says the two, he and Geiser, had been making a social call on Miss Reed, a daughter of Mr. Reed, early in the evening, and both left at 10:30 o'clock, and he then returned to Altoona. Geiser remained in Hollidaysburg, and he says that while passing in front of Mr. Reed's residence a man suddenly appeared from behind the porch and fired at him from a revolver and fled. Geiser drew his revolver from his socket and fired at the attempted assassin but he escaped. The wound is not a dangerous one, and he has been removed to his home in Altoona, where it is expected he will recover in a short time. Geiser is a clerk in Allen's drugstore, Altoona. The whole affair appears to be shrouded in mystery. —*Hollidaysburg Register.*

Pennsylvania Exhibits at the World's Fair.

They are ahead of them all. Chiefly among them is the display of pure liquors manufactured in the state. It is conceded that no rye whiskies made in the world can equal those made in Pennsylvania, more especially Silver Age, Duquesne or Bear Creek. These three brands head the list of pure ryes, and are so well known that every reputable dealer sells them. North, East, South and West they lead all others because they are pure; because they are reliable, and because they are stimulants that strengthen and invigorate. They are sold at prices within the reach of all, and are sold upon their merits for purity and strength. Silver Age, $1.50; Duquesne, $1.25; Bear Creek, $1.00, full standard quarts. Ask your dealer for them; insist on having them, and if you cannot be supplied send to Max Klein, Allegheny, Pa. Price list of all liquors sent on application. All goods packed neatly and securely.

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The Imperial was well filled last night to enjoy the performance of the Uncle Tom's Cabin Company, and the audience came away thoroughly pleased. Truth to tell, there is more specialty than there is Uncle Tom, but then the specialties are good and suited the audience. Hank Goodman is a finished humorist, and last night evoked many hearty laughs. Daisy Mosher is a clever dancer. The singing was very good. The performance will be repeated this evening, and those who wish to laugh should attend.—*Daily Telegram, Vancouver, B. C.*

At Opera House, Ebensburg, Saturday evening, August 26th.

To Quit the Business.

We learn that sometime during September next, Mr. Paul H. Hacke, owner of the Hacke stock farm, Greensburg, Pa., will offer all his choice standard bred trotters at public sale, and that some specially fine Hackney, Percheron and Shire stallions and colts, that owing to the limited time were not sold at his spring sale, will also be offered. The superior excellence of Mr. Hacke's stock being so well known this announcement will no doubt be of great interest to many.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, August 23th, 1893:

William Simmons, Johnstown, and Emma J. Darr, New Paris, Bedford county.

George H. Davis, Johnstown, and Nellie Courter, Conemaugh.

William H. Mondors and Sarah Apple, Morrellville.

Benjamin B. Somes, Allegheny, Pa., and M. Wright, Figart.

William C. Webb, and Mary Mishler, Richland township.

Samuel D. Schrock and Margarette Kugel, Johnstown.

Lewis Frees, Dale, and Mary Haas, Johnstown.

Theodore Thomas, Elder township, and Clara Weakley, Carroll township.

William B. Schroth and Kate M. Hang, Carrolltown.

Harry Stiffler and Emma Connor, Susquehanna township.

—On Thursday afternoon while Mrs. Brennen, of Scottdale, was seated in her room, a bullet crashed through the window, and lodged in the opposite wall. It was a narrow escape. The bullet is supposed to have been fired by some reckless boy with a flobert rifle.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
aug19.1y. 185 Race St., Cincinnati O.

PERSONS who expect to visits the World's Fair would do well to secure rooms at Mrs. C. Foster's. Her rooms are more comfortable than are to be found elsewhere for the same money. Only ten minutes' ride from the grounds. All the Ebensburg people who have been there have found it a pleasant and home-like place. For rates address MRS. C. FOSTER,
Grand Crossing.
7265 South Chicago Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in August, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LAMMER, Secretary. President.

FOR SALE.
A good light two-horse or heavy one-horse peddle wagon, nearly new. Will be sold cheap by
G. HUNTLEY.

FOR SALE.
A good piano, good as new. Will be sold at a bargain. G. HUNTLEY.

FOR SALE.
A good heavy draught horse, part City lease, by G. HUNTLEY.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

JUST RECEIVED, A CAR LOAD OF
ODORLESS PHOSPHATE
AT
EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.
ALSO: SOME ELEGANT POTATO DIGGERS.

HOTEL LE GRANDE.
H. J. SCHEITTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHEITTIG.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Philip J. Dietrich, deceased.
Letters testamentary in the estate of Philip J. Dietrich, late of Chest township, in Cambria county, deceased having been granted to us, all persons indebted to his estate are hereby notified to make payment to us without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ANTHONY DIETRICH,
ST. LAWRENCE, Pa.
GEORGE DIETRICH,
Conlport, Pa.
August 4, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Silas Nagle, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Silas Nagle, deceased, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me with out delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement JOSEPH F. FISHER,
Administrator.
August 18, 1893.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of Thomas J. Williams, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas J. Williams, late of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SUSAN WILLIAMS,
Administratrix of Thomas J. Williams, deceased.
Ebensburg, Pa., August 18, 1893.

ATTENTION!

WE ARE

THE PEOPLE!

We are convinced that our prices and goods are right. Since we became Simon & Co.'s successors our daily sales up to date have increased just 40 per cent., and we still continue to sell at the same small profit figures. In Clothing you can be suited in a Suit for yourself, your boy or boys in higher quality than price. In Spring and Summer Styles we are stocked up to overflowing. We feel confident that if you come to us you will go away better pleased than ever before, as this is our motto:

Please and Satisfy Everybody.

Why do you get your Shirts made when you can get them to fit you at such a remarkably low price and goods to suit the most particular.

We have Shirts from 25 cents up to $2.98.
Men's Fedora Hats in every shade, color and style that you want for $1.48.
Also a very fine line of the latest and most fashionable Stiff Hats from 50 cents up.

FURNITURE.

Below we will quote a few prices. Then you can judge for yourself.

1 set good yellow chairs	$ 3.00
1 set good dark Chairs	2.50
1 set good dark Chairs	3.00
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	4.98
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	5.50
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	6.00
1 set cane seat Chairs in dark	6.24
1 Oak Rocker with arm	1.75
1 Dark Rocker with arm	1.69
1 Oak cane seat, fancy arm	2.85
1 dark cane seat, fancy	2.75
1 light, very fancy arm	2.98
Child's Rockers, 50c., 65c., 75c. and	1.00
Perforated Chairs and Rockers in all styles and prices.	
1 full 8-piece Mahogany or Walnut Bed-room Suite	24.00
1 full 8-piece Oak Bed-room Suit	27.00
Sideboards, Cupboards and Sinks a specialty.	

Oil Cloth & Carpets.

We are stocked in Oil Cloth and Carpets. It will save you money to buy of us as in buying our stock early and in large quantities we saved money.

Floor Oil Cloth from 25 cents to 48 cents per square yard.
Ingrain Carpet, one yard wide, at 30, 40, 48 and 60 cents.
Stair Carpet from 23 cents up to 50 cents per yard.

SHOES! SHOES!

If you wish to get a good and substantial Shoe call on us. You will surely find something that will suit you.

Ladies' dongola plain tip and spring heel, button	$1.25 to $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera and common sense, button, heel	$1.25 to 1.50
Ladies' extra fine tipped Blucher	2.50
Ladies' russet, tipped, button	2.00
Ladies' fine pebbled buttoned; also, Misses' and Children's patent leather tipped	$1.10, $1.25, 1.30
Ladies' fine surge, button or lace	1.28
Ladies' tipped and common sense Oxfords	$1.00 and 1.25
Children's tipped Oxfords	.50
Children's russet and dongola spring heel	$1.00 and 1.10
Infants' shoes from 22 cents up.	
Men's lace and congress shoes	1.25
Men's satin calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's B calf, lace or congress	1.75
Men's tipped Blucher, extra fine	2.50
Men's fine hand-sewed, lace or congress	3.00
Men's Grecian calf, lace or congress	2.00
Men's fine Kangaroo tipped, lace or congress	3.00
Men's extra fine gossamere calf, lace or congress	1.75
Men's grain plow shoes, buckled, Ballist tongue	1.35
Mens working shoes you can get from us from 90 cents to	1.25

DRY GOODS.

Ladies, here is the place to get your dry goods.
Curtains from 75 cents $5.00 per pair.
Ladies' percale waists, light or dark, 50 cents.
Ladies' batost waists, figured and striped, with ruffled front at 75c.
White waists, all kinds of material, the latest and most fashionable styles, from 69 cents to $2.48.
Dress ginghams for 8 cents per yard and up.
Apron ginghams from 4½ to 10 cents.
Muslin in bleached or unbleached from 4½ to 10 cents.
In Calico we are stocked full of the finest, newest and most desirable in the market, at from 3 to 14 cents.
Ladies' skirt embroidery, 40 inches wide, for 48 cents and up.
Flouncing embroidery from 35 cents to to $1 per yard.
A complete line of trimmings of all sorts and dresses in all styles on our shelves and counters.
Call and see them. You can't help but buy, as the bargains we are offering in the ladies line are something that you can't grasp every day.

We challenge any one to equal the intrinsic value as well as the variety and extent of our bargain offering this season. Don't wait but come at once to

Yours Respectfully,

—ORTH & CO.,
THE LEADERS,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

N. B.—It may be of interest to you to say we are still deep in the grocery business. It will surprise you to see the way we are selling goods in this department of our mammoth store. Some merchants say "I wonder where they can get goods to sell at those figures, as we can't buy them wholesale at the prices they are retailing for." Here is the the secret: We know where the goods grow—that is why we sell so low. And when you come to town,

Look for the Red Flag--That is the Place.

Announcements.

COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. JOSEPH BENGELE.
Gallitzin, Pa., May 25, 1893.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention.
WILLIAM J. TIERNEY.
Cambria township, July 3, 1893.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention.
JOSEPH A. WERTNER.
Chest Springs, July 7, 1893.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. JOHN KIRBY.
Johnstown, June 16, 1893.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention. BLAIR SHORT.
Lilly, May 25, 1893.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention.
PATRICK R. DILLON.
Elder township, May 19, 1893.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nominat on for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the next Democratic county convention. S. J. LUTHER.
Clearfield township, August 11, 1893.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. W. C. BERRY.
Wilmore, June 16, 1893.

TRIAL LIST.
List of causes set down for trial at a term of court to be held at Ebensburg on the third Monday in September, 1893.

Hays' heirs	vs. Valley Pike Co.
Warner	vs. Leahey et al.
Hipps	vs. Lloyd.
Wilcox & White Or. Co.	vs. Breck.
James	vs. Lloyd.
Mattison heirs	vs. P. R. R. Co.
Anderson's use	vs. McConahie.
Getty & Co	vs. Burk.
Conrad	vs. Segerhaim.
Weakland	vs. Yahner.
V. & C. Huefner	vs. Burk.
Caulfield	vs. Cresswell.
Duncan	vs. Pender.
Powell	vs. Chute et al.
Use Shaffer	vs. Rhoads et al.
Weaver	vs. Weakland.
Powell et al	vs. Mignacts et al.
Martin	vs. Lower Yoder School district.
Leahey	vs. Haley et al.
Frick	vs. Bland.
Smith, Foster & Co	vs. Leahey.
Beam	vs. Hilderbrand.
McAteer	vs. Harbison & Walker.
Mock	vs. Fuller.
Mock	vs. Jennings.

J. C. DARBY,
Aug. 11, 1893. Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 21ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1893, by A. B. Cushing, J. J. Hauk, James A. McClain, M. W. Thompson and W. F. Taylor, under the Act of Assembly approved April 29th, 1874, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "SUSQUEHANNA ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY," the character and object of which are to furnish electricity for light, heat and power for commercial purpose in Susquehanna township, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and to such persons and partnerships residing therein or adjacent thereto as may desire the same, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.
A. B. CUSHING,
J. J. HAUK,
JAMES A. McCLAIN,
M. W. THOMPSON,
W. F. TAYLOR.
Spangler, Pa., August 11, 1893.3t

TRIAL LIST
List of causes set down for trial at a term of court to be held at Ebensburg, September 11, 1893:

Neff	vs. Sellers et al.
Burgoon	vs. Abernathy et ux.
Thomas	vs. Cushing.
Williams	vs. Kautz Bros.
McCune	vs. St. Augustine's Congregation.
Wingard	vs. Yoder.
Roger	vs. Morrellville borough.
Howe's Admrs	vs.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Some Wonderful Inventions for the Use of Doctors.

Electric Search Lights That Are Employed in Exploring the Interior of the Human System for Various Diseases.

By the latest application of electricity to the medical science it has become possible to utilize the human head as a lantern. This was proved by Dr. Wendell C. Phillips the other night before a meeting of the laryngological section of the New York academy of medicine. The electrical apparatus used is called a "head illuminator." It consists of a small incandescent globe and an electric light of three candle power and about as big as a grape. It is adjusted to the end of a rubber tube, which in appearance resembles a lead pencil and through which the wires reach the globe. In demonstrating the properties of this light before the academy of medicine Dr. Phillips called a small boy to the platform and placed the instrument in his mouth. The boy closed his lips, all the lights were turned out and then the light in the instrument was turned on. Immediately the boy's cheeks became translucent and every vein and imperfection of the skin stood out with distinctness. The light also shone through the upper part of the face.

"The beauty of this illuminator," said Dr. Phillips to a Herald man, "lies in the fact that it enables us to read certain conditions of the head which could only be learned heretofore by operations or probings. If the light shines through one side of the face and not the other we know the dark side is affected. It also throws a light through the bones of the face and discloses formations of the bone which, under other circumstances, could only be ascertained by drilling to the bones. Placed in the corner of the eye, the light shines up through the cavity in the frontal bone just over the eyebrow. Catarrhal diseases are thus located."

Here the doctor placed a small section of rubber hose over the light which he held in his hand at the time.

"Now notice how this shines through my thumb," he continued. "Well, if there was a splinter there it could be accurately located. Any disarrangement of the small bones of the hand could be ascertained in the same manner. This practical use of electricity in surgery is not new, however," added the doctor. "The first man to utilize it was Voltolini. In regard to these newer instruments which I have about me I have just added improvements. Here is a search light," said Dr. Phillips, taking up a curved piece of nickel made to fit over the head and come down between the brows. Between the brows was a lens which stood out like the glass of a bull's-eye lantern. It was connected by wires with a storage battery. A switch was turned and a bright light shone out from the apparatus like a star on the forehead of a ballet dancer. "This light," said the physician, "shines into and down the throat of a patient who is being examined for throat troubles. This latter examination can also be performed by the insertion of a small electric light the size of a pea. There is another instrument consisting of a flexible tube with a small lamp at the end and connected with a battery. The patient swallows the lamp, and when it reaches the stomach it shines through so diseased organism can be plainly read from the outside. The circulation is visible and an abnormal development stands out like a mole on a person's cheek. All these implements and devices," added Dr. Phillips in conclusion, "are the result of study made by prominent physicians and surgeons. I have not invented these things. I have only developed them. We haven't reached the highest development of the use of electricity in the medical science yet. We are working now on new lines."

COSMOPOLITAN FRANCE.

Proposed Bills to Prevent the Immigration of Foreigners.

There are no less than five bills before the French chamber whose object is to check or prevent the immigration of foreigners. According to the latest figures there are 480,000 Belgians, 280,000 Italians, 100,000 Germans and 40,000 British and Swiss settled or employed in France. These 900,000 aliens are likely, moreover, to increase rapidly, not only by immigration but by superior fecundity, the birth rate among foreigners being far higher than among Frenchmen. The foreigners are exempt from the conscription, which causes employers to prefer them as laborers, and they send away large sums of money—$25,000,000 from Paris alone in a single year.

The committee which has the bills in charge proposes, therefore, to compel every immigrant to take out a permit of residence, which it seems to be understood, will be refused when the French laborers complain of competition, and to pay one franc a year to the funds of the commune he inhabits. The grievance about the conscription is generally considered to be genuine, and to justify a tax; but it is pointed out that Italians or Belgians, or even Englishmen, become in the second generation Frenchmen. The Riquettis, Napoleons, Gambettas and McMahons have never been suspected of being anything but French.

ELECTRICAL FLASHES.

SOME extensive experiments have recently been made in connection with the German army, the object of which has been to provide continuous electrical illumination at night from balloons.

THE electrical weeklies are just now teeming with illustrations of electrical effects at the world's fair. According to these the old nursery stories of fairyland are actually eclipsed by the realities of to-day.

PROF. VON STEIN, a well-known Moscow physician, claims to have discovered a new cure for rheumatism by means of the electric light. The light used is a small incandescent lamp, whose rays are applied to the afflicted part through a funnel. The length of the treatment depends on the ability of the patient to endure the heat.

PROF. ALOT, the famous electrician, has been engaged for some time in conducting some curious experiments with regard to the influence of electricity upon plant growth. These trial tests prove that corn, wheat, tobacco, beans—in fact, everything upon which experiments were made—were highly benefited by the influence of the electric current.

Cigarettes in Persia.

It has taken just seventeen years to convert Persia into a nation of cigarette smokers. Before that time cigarettes in the dominions of the shah were unknown, all the tobacco smoking being by "kalians" or "hubble-bubbles" and chibouks, or long wooden pipes with long clay bowls. But it happened that about 1876 somebody introduced from Turkey the variety known as "cigarette tobacco" into Ghilan, whence its use has spread. Now so general is the practice that even the lowest peasant in Persia goes about with a cigarette case and makes his own "smokes."

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GRAND ISLAND, NEB., April 8th, 1892.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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WISE MAN
reads that
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CHEWING TOBACCO
is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.
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SLAIN HIS TEN THOUSANDS.

A Hunter Who Has Bought a Farm with Squirrel Pelts Alone.

Freeman Biggs, of Hutton township, eight miles from Charleston, Ill., carries the scalps of twenty-one thousand squirrels at his belt, so to speak. As his reputation for truth and veracity is good, his neighbors do not dispute his claim that he has slaughtered five hundred deer, three hundred wild turkeys and more prairie chickens than he had time to count. He is, according to the Chicago Tribune, seventy-one years old, and his sight is just as good as ever, so good, in fact, that if the bullet from the rifle he has carried for many years fails to strike Mr. Squirrel between the eyes he will hardly throw the animal in his game bag—and squirrels are worth from twelve and a half to fifteen cents. For thirty-five years "Freem" Biggs has hunted "bush tails," and the proceeds of his accurate aim have bought a fine farm on which he reared a family of ten children.

"Freem" Biggs was born in Clinton county, O., and went to Hutton township when fifteen years old. At that time there were plenty of deer and turkeys there, and as a boy he acquired a remarkable proficiency with the rifle and finally drifted into hunting as a means of support. The railroads came, and deer could be shipped to the east, and until the settlements drove the game away he sold venison. After the country became settled and the greater part of the timber felled, the turkeys and deer disappeared, and he was obliged to begin a business engagement with the squirrels, which continues up to the present, at least up to the time prohibited by law in each year. For the last thirty-five years he has done business exclusively with the squirrels, and modestly estimates that on an average he has sold about six hundred a year. At first the price ranged from fifteen cents up, but now it ranges about ten cents and twelve cents. Of course the supply of squirrels is not so large at present. Besides farmers who have woods pastures where these animals abound put huge signs on their gateposts declaring that "No hunting aloud on this here farm." Under these disadvantages Mr. Biggs was unable to take over four hundred last year.

WHITE HORSE OF LAMBOURNE.

The Strange Natural Formation Which May Be Seen on an English Hillside.

In Berkshire, England, is situated a hill on the steep sides of which is the figure of a gigantic horse, whose dimensions are almost an acre in extent. The head, neck, body and tail of this wonderful figure consist of wide white lines, as does also each of its four legs. The outlines of this monstrous specimen of the genus equinus are formed by cutting trenches in the chalk, of which the hill is mainly composed, the ditches being from two to three feet deep and about ten feet in width. The chalk of the trenches being of a beautiful white and the surroundings the greenest of the green, makes the figure of the horse plainly discernible, according to the Philadelphia Press, at a distance of about twelve miles. This is the famous "White Horse of Lambourne." The white horse is known to have been the standard of the Saxons, and some have supposed that this monster emblematic figure was made by Hengist, one of the Saxon kings. Mr. Wise, an antiquarian who has written much on the white horse of Berkshire, brings in several arguments to prove that this figure was made by or under order from Alfred during the reign of Ethelred, his brother, and that it is a monument to a victory over the Danes in the year 871. Other well-known writers are of the opinion that the celebrated white horse is a natural freak—one of nature's oddest oddities. Admiral Burton thinks that the early tribe noticed that the outlines of the freak resembled a horse to a certain extent and that they worked it into its present shape, at least that they gave the outlines their present graceful symmetry. However this may be, it has been the custom since time out of memory for the neighboring peasants to assemble on a certain day of each year, usually about midsummer, to clear away the weeds from around the white horse and to trim the edges of the trenches so as to preserve the color and shape. This task is known all over England as "scouring the white horse."

PURGATORIES ON EARTH.

Where the Dead Can Wait to See If They Regain Their Breath.

As a mournful kind of set-off to its numerous and brilliant places of pleasure Paris is now destined to have a series of edifices called palaces of death. These palais de la mort, or as they are also styled, palais mortuaires, are intended for the reception of dead bodies until the arrangements for interment have been fully completed. The object of the members of the organizing committee of the death palaces is twofold. In the first place, they desire to prevent hasty or premature burials, as it often happens in France that people are put into the grave alive; secondly, by the new method the danger of contagion would be minimized.

Nothing is said about attaching electric wires to the waists of dead persons temporarily deposited in these mortuaries, as is done in some German cities, notably Munich, the purpose of this arrangement being to arouse the attendant doctor should the supposed departed be only in a trance. In Paris the bodies, in the event of doubt as to death, would be kept until the first trace of decomposition appeared.

The committee of organization has been founded by Dr. Bergeron, who is aided by a hygienic specialist, M. Martin. These gentlemen have already forty thousand pounds on hand, and are only waiting the authorization of the new municipal council in order to begin building. The first mortuary will be established in an old closed churchyard near the Montmartre cemetery, and special departments for the various classes of the community will be arranged. The project is strongly backed, and has every prospect of being practically carried out.

AROUSING A DRUNKARD.

The Humane Method Employed by a New York Patrolman.

A drunkard was sleeping off his potations in a Third avenue hallway, when a patrolman espied his protruding legs. He didn't begin to pound the rather thin soles of the poor fellow's worn shoes, as is the custom of the park keepers in dealing with sleeping tramps on the benches. He reached over and grasped the sleeper by the nose, and the fellow was on his feet in an instant.

"You must have tweaked it pretty hard," suggested a witness of the incident.

"Not a bit, sir," he replied. "I didn't hurt him at all. You see, sir, barring the lungs the nose is the principal organ of respiration, and the lungs, sir, wouldn't have much to do if it wasn't for the nose. When a man's asleep, and especially when he's drunk as well, he's pretty sure to breathe as nature intended him to, sir, and that's through his nose. All you have to do then, sir, is to pinch his nose, shut off his wind, and up he comes with a snort. It's a good deal more human, sir, than the bastinado, and I always apply it, sir."

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH
SAPOLIO

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not stop here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all Sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
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SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Is a Harmless, Positive Cure
for the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness and Leucorrhœa.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors.
It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also that feeling of Bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache.
It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.
For Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence,
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

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Constipation
Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and Alter-liver pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.
"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.
"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.
"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an
Effective Remedy
for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.
"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.
"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.
"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.
"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems to be liable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I advise all this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.
Ayer's Pills,
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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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Was originated and first prescribed by AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN in 1810. Could a remedy without real merit have survived for eighty years?
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For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.
Stops Rheumatic Pains and Inflammation, Cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Toothache, Colic, Cramps and Pains, Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic, Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Chronic Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Stiffness. Suitable for Nervous Headache. 32-page Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

From Pole to Pole
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power to cure for all diseases of the blood.
The Harpooner's Story.
New Bedford, June 1, 1893.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five fifths of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were blotched, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were in a bad way. Our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I have always been a firm believer in its virtues. In addition to your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and, accordingly, I send the facts.
Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.
The Trooper's Experience.
Mascru, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March7, 1893.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in telling you the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time, but was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.
Yours truly, T. K. BONES,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.
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Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.
DR. SANFORD'S
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Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria, More Ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.
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CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.
Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; Inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood, and unless cause removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs I. L. D. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.
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We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.
Use it and pay if satisfied.
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ODD ENTERTAINMENTS.

From Turkish Bath Parties to Games of Quotations from Authors.

It is a merry dance that Fashion leads us with her capricious fads and fancies. Now it is in the method of shaking hands, and then it is the religious following after each other in the matter of amusements. We take, says the New York Sun, to amateur acting and are devoted to slumming. We go in for skirt dancing or Salvation Army work just as the mischievous will-o'-the-wisp leads us. The latest freak is for Turkish bath parties, where one woman secures the baths and invites all her friends to come and be clean. The gentlemen join the party when the curls are all in order again, and the affair winds up with a supper, where the ladies, with their glowing faces and bright eyes, wait and wonder where and when the things will ever be ready to eat. There is something unique in this bath party idea when one gets accustomed to it and understands that one's hostess doesn't at all mean by her invitation that her guests are remiss in the matter of ablution, but that they will enjoy the bath solely for its luxuriousness. And if this form of entertainment lacks the attribute of godliness, it may claim that which lies nearest it—cleanliness.

Another kind of a party also much in vogue with women just now is a "fad party." It usually takes the form of a luncheon, where everything is rose colored and tied up with bows. And every woman is obliged to confess her pet fad, which, when it has made its blushing bow in conscious modesty, is toasted and talked over. Then there is the literature party, in which the woman's club dame or the Chautauqua circle girl revels. It is played something on the principle of progressive euchre, only that the guests find at one table four sets of partially-written quotations, which they are required to fill out; at another names of books, whose authors are inquired for; at another pseudonyms to be assorted among the rightful people. This game is very exciting to the Philadelphia and Boston suburbs girl, the prizes being books. Of course, some of the dames who went to the Browning readings at Sherry's this year in diamonds and velvets, and at the conclusion of the course when a "request Browning programme" was offered, called for "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and "The Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," mightn't see the hilarity in such a form of diversion, but the woman to whom the entertainment appeals can't sleep nights for thinking of it.

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO.

How It Is Proposed to Carry a Telegraph Line Across the African Continent.

The business partner of one of the directors of the company formed to build the telegraph line from the cape to Cairo has given the Pall Mall Gazette some interesting information. Capital has been subscribed to the extent of seven hundred thousand dollars, which is considered sufficient to carry the line as far as Uganda. The materials are now being ordered in London and will be shipped shortly. The poles are to be of iron of light construction, in order to outmaneuver the white ants, who would eat away wooden poles. From Salisbury the line is to be carried to Tete, on the Zambesi, and from thence to Blantyre. There Consul Johnston will report the result of his surveys as to the best manner of proceeding on to Uganda, and the constructing party will have to come to terms with the natives and Arabs by subsidizing the chiefs and others of influence. There will be nothing in the way of impenetrable undergrowths or rank vegetation to contend with, as the line will avoid the low country and keep to the high plateau the entire distance. There are two alternative routes for the conveyance of the materials. There is good transport from the Transvaal to Fort Salisbury, or a shorter route would be adopted if materials were shipped direct to Beira, carried along the railway now being built as far as it extends, and then conveyed the rest of the distance by ox wagons. The scheme is being pushed forward with great activity now.

BOUNTY JUMPERS OF ALL KINDS

One Ohio Man Raised Crows So as to Secure Pay for Their Heads.

"Bounty grabbers are ever existent and ever will be, I guess," said Grismer Abbott, a traveling man, to a Globe-Democrat reporter. "People will be crooked and practice deception in everything, so that nothing can be done now without first laying plans to guard against deception. Look at the bounties offered for the heads of certain pests in the different parts of the world. In Russia a ruble is paid by the government for the head of every wolf killed. In India a certain sum is paid for the bodies of the dead cobras. In Australia a shilling is given, in certain districts, for the head of rabbits. In New York, Chicago and other big cities of the world, a few pennies are paid for the heads of sparrows, and so on the world over. In every one of these cases certain persons have been caught defrauding the government. Instead of going out and endeavoring to rid the country of the pests and so making a living, these brilliant schemers have turned into raising the pests and selling their heads, finding it more profitable to do so. In my territory—southeastern Ohio—crows became so numerous that they destroyed most of the grain. A bounty of ten cents was offered for their heads and a number of people started into the crow-killing business. One deceptive genius down there saw a quicker way to make money. This individual started an industrial enterprise that threatened for awhile to revolutionize the crow business and make him wealthy. His plan was to secure an incubator and raise crows by that system. Some one discovered the scheme and the bounty was abolished entirely."

The Snail Family.

There are over two thousand species of snails and they are found in all parts of the world. Some are even smaller than a pin head, while others, in France and Italy, for instance, are cultivated for food and are large enough to make a good mouthful. Snails are vegetarians, and have jaws and tongues of saw-like edge, the number of points on each running into the thousands. On the approach of cold weather the snail throws a film over the mouth of its shell, which tightens like a drumhead. As it becomes colder, other films are added on the plan of storm windows. Extensive drought will cause the snail to close its doors in the same way to prevent the evaporation of its bodily moisture and drying up. These little animals are possessed of astonishing vitality, regaining activity after having been frozen in solid blocks of ice, and enduring a degree of heat for weeks which daily crisps vegetation.

In the Wrong Business.

An inexorable professor of logic from a Russian university, driven into exile with his fellow Hebrews, found temporary employment in New York as the conductor of a street car. Two women got on together one day, and, later, signaling the conductor begged to be let off at different streets. Then the logician, pausing before his astonished passengers, said with conviction: "No, you haf got on together, and gonsequently you will get off together;" and so they did.

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Is the place to get your
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We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.
The Cambria Freeman
EBENSBURG, PENN'A

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county the undersigned administrator of Lydia J. Gill, late of the borough of Ashville, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893,
At two o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate:
All that certain lot or ground situate in the village, now borough of Ashville, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post at Broad street and Cherry alley; thence along said alley north 52 degrees east 100 feet to a post on First alley; thence along said alley south 56 degrees east 50 feet to a post; thence south 32 degrees west 100 feet to Broad street; thence along said street north 58 degrees west 50 feet to place of beginning, and known on plan of lots as lot 1 out in said village as No. 30 reserving and excepting all the coal, fire clay, limestone, oil, gas and other minerals with the right of ingress and egress in and upon said lot, having thereon erected a large
2-STORY FRAME BUILDING
With Store-room on first floor, and Outbuilding.
The above described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a mortgage in favor of the Altoona Building & L. an Association, of Altoona, Pa., against the deceased.
Terms of Sale:
One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in SIX months, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage or judgment note of purchaser. The purchaser to have the privilege of paying the whole of the purchase money in cash.
J. J. RHODY,
Administrator of Lydia J. Gill, deceased.
August 4, 1893

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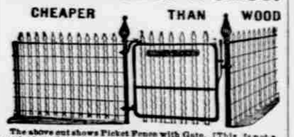
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SHEEP RAISING.

Many Millions Invested in the Northwest.

Conditions Which Are Favorable to the Growth and Success of This Important Branch of Farming in America.

One of the pronounced recent departures in the agricultural industry of the northwest is a change from exclusive grain growing to a mixed industry in which live stock and dairying are prominent features. In Minnesota special attention thus far has been given to horses, cattle and hogs; but in Montana and the Dakotas sheep are arousing the most notable interest. In Montana the sheep flocks have multiplied tenfold in ten years, and in 1891 numbered over 2,500,000 animals. The sheep industry of Montana represents a capital of $10,000,000, and brings in a revenue of nearly $2,500,000 from wool alone. Montana wool has in a brief period attained a national reputation. North Dakota is a recent convert to the sheep industry, but already has more sheep than all other domestic animals combined, and the industry is rapidly growing in popular favor as in profitableness. The Minneapolis Tribune is informed by North Dakota farmers that sheep bid fair to be the solution of the problem in paving the way to diversification of products. Experienced authorities insist that there is more money in North Dakota sheep than in grain and that sheep raising is likely to be the great industry of that state before many years. With only a few seasons' start the sheep industry of North Dakota has grown to embrace a capital of over $5,000,000 and a flock of 600,000. The average cost of keeping is estimated at $1 per head for the state, and the average fleece about eight pounds. Consequently the wool alone more than pays the cost of maintaining the flock, leaving the natural yearly increase in flock a net profit. Abundant cheap lands, the low cost of hay, grain and pasturage and the healthfulness of the climate makes the Dakotas a natural sheep region. The new industry is a solution of the single-crop problem.

In Minnesota the sheep industry has not yet attained the prominence given to several other branches of stock raising. Indeed, the state has more dogs than sheep. Yet the government report for 1891 credits the state with 400,000 sheep, and an average wool clip of seven pounds per sheep. The principal aim of sheep raising in Minnesota is mutton. The government